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HERTFORD COUNTY - AHOSKIE

LAND USE PLAN

CAMA
1976

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NOAA
COASTAL SERVICES CENTER
2234 SOUTH HOBSON AVENUE
CHARLESTON, SC 29405-2413

HERTFORD COUNTY - AHOSKIE

LAND USE PLAN

HERTFORD COUNTY CAMA LAND USE PLAN

This Report Has Been Prepared for

The Residents of Hertford County, North Carolina

Project Staff

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1976

AHOSKIE CAMA LAND USE PLAN

Ahoskie, North Carolina

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INTRODUCTION

The coastal area of North Carolina is one of the most important regions in the United States for food production, future expansion of commerce, industry and recreation. To enable orderly growth and protection of important natural resources of that area, the 1974 General Assembly passed the Coastal Area Management Act.

The Coastal Area Management Act is a state law that asks local government in 20 counties in Coastal North Carolina to prepare a blueprint for their future growth and development. This Land Use Plan will serve as that blueprint.

The purpose of the Land Use Plan is to determine the most appropriate future use of land in Hertford County. This plan was undertaken by the County citizens, elected officials, and staff in an effort to fulfill the requirements of the Coastal Area Management Act and provide an opportunity to all citizens in the County to participate in the planning process.

In recent years it has been recognized that rigorous demands are being made upon the land and natural resources that were not evident a short time ago. This can be attributed in great part to rapidly advancing technology and population migration. We have moved into an era where various uses of the land in one area adversely affect the property values and use of land miles away.

In order to preserve and protect natural resources and property values, it is necessary to plan for future development to occur where the land and natural resources can withstand development.On the state level, administration and coordination of the Coastal Area Management Act will be handled by the Department of Natural and Economic Resources. The Act creates two citizen agencies:

Coastal Resources Commission-The Commission is a 15-member body appointed by the Governor. All members are residents of the coast. Twelve were chosen from among nominees made by counties and towns in the coastal area. Three are appointed at the discretion of the Governor. The Commission is responsible for establishing planning guidelines, approving land use plans and issuing permits for construction when required.

Coastal Resources Advisory Council-The Council is a 47-member body made up of locally appointed representatives from each coastal county, plus representatives from six state government departments. It includes a broad cross section of coastal interests. The Council advises the Commission on those matters before the Commission, and assists local governments.

There are three major land use management tools created by the Bill: Land use plans, areas of environmental concern and a permit system.

Land Use Plans-Each county has prepared a land use plan. The plans are based on the goals of the people in the county, the resources available in the county, and the most reasonable path for reaching toward those goals with the resources available. After the plans are adopted, use of the land must agree with the plans.

Areas of Environmental Concern-These areas and their boundaries will be designated by the Coastal Resources Commission. We know from experience to be

cautious when using these areas. They may include marshlands, beaches, sand dunes, navigable waters, national and state parks and areas of historical importance. Designation of an area as one of environmental concern does not prohibit the use of that area. It is a warning sign to be careful.

Permit System-Any development within an area of environmental concern must have a permit. The Act does not require permit for development outside areas of environmental concern. The Act requires the following projects in the areas of environmental concern to obtain a permit from the Coastal Resources Commission: those projects currently needing state permits; those of greater than 20 acres in size; those that involve drilling or excavating natural resources on land or underwater; those which involve construction of one or more structures having an area in excess of 60,000 square feet. All other projects within an area of environmental concern will be reviewed by a local permit-letting agent.

PRESENT CONDITIONS

EXISTING POPULATION

Township Population Trends

The size, distribution, characteristics and trends of a population are the principal factors involved in determining the future needs of an area's educational facilities, recreation facilities, social services, and transportation. A knowledge of these factors is helpful in estimating the potential for products.

It should be kept in mind that the elements of population change are not causes in themselves but rather effects. The actual causes of population change are usually not as apparent. The most obvious factor in causing population change is economic conditions, particularly employment opportunity. Factors such as educational opportunity, recreation facilities and friendliness of a community and other factors certainly influence population change, but the extent which these factors affect change in the population is difficult to measure.

The development of commerce, industry, transportation and other influences have helped maintain a steady but slow growth rate within Hertford County over the past 70 years. The average growth rate has been 7.4 percent for each ten year period between 1900 and 1970. The minimum growth rate during this period was 3.6 percent and was experienced between 1960 and 1970. The maximum growth experienced during the 70 year period was 11 percent occurring between 1940 and 1950 (See Table I).

TABLE I

GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS AND TRENDS OF TOWNSHIPS

Townships	1940	1950	1960	1970
Ahoskie	5,015	6,671	8,031	8,535
Harrellsville	2.426	2,400	1,972	1,669
Maney's Neck	1,746	1.703	1,498	1,385
Murfreesboro	3,666	4,399	5,181	6,201
St.Johns	3,701	3,440	3,217	3,116
Winton	2,798	2,840	2,819	2,623
County Totals	19,352	21,453	22,718	23,529
		11%	6%	3.5%

Seasonal Population Fluctuation

Unlike many other counties in the coastal plain, Hertford County experiences virtually no seasonal population fluctuation resulting from tourism. This is due to its position far inland from the major tourist-attracting bodies of water.

Future Population

While the population increased within the State of North Carolina between 1910 and 1970 by 15 percent +/- decennially, eastern North Carolina registered an overall population decline. However, Hertford County, in this same period, registered population increases. Primary influences causing the increases included continued development and increased employment in the industrial communities within the area, continued expansion of service industries, desirable residential facilities, sufficient commercial facilities and recreational opportunities.

According to the OBERS population projection in Table II, Hertford County is expected to increase in population through the year 2000. In no sense, however, are these projections to be considered inevitable.

This projection of population has been accepted by the citizens of Hertford County.

TABLE II

POPULATION PROJECTION TABLE*

1970	1980	1990	2000	2025
23,529	25,400	27,500	29,600	34, 500

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Approximately 46% of the population of Hertford County live within the county's municipalities. Municipalities in the county and their percent of total population are included in Table III. This trend is expected to continue in Hertford County, but at a reduced rate as a result of a desire to locate in rural settlings and the county's continued efforts to provide public services to rural residents.

TABLE III

MUNICIPAL POPULATION AS PERCENT OF HERTFORD COUNTY

TOWN	NUMBER OF PERSONS	PERCENT OF COUNTY
Ahoskie	5,400	22.5
Cofield	610	2.5
Como	219	0.9

*Population projections are provided by the N. C. Office of State Planning based upon projections made by the Office of Business Economics and the Economic Research Service (OBERS), of the Department of Agriculture. The United States government acting through the Water Resources Council has decreed that the OBERS projection shall be the basis for all federal programs dealing with water, wastewater treatment and all related programs.

Harrellsville	165	0.7
Murfreesboro	3,750	15.6
Winton	935	3.9
TOTALS	11,075	46.1

The major portion of Hertford County's population, approximately 54 percent, reside outside the existing municipalities.

Another fact pointing out the trend to locate within/near city limits is shown in Table IV. Between 1950 and 1970 the urban population has been increasing and the rural population has been decreasing, with the greatest change occuring between 1950-1960. Between 1960 and 1970, the trend persisted, but at a reduced rate.

TABLE IV

	1950 %		1960%		1970%	
COUNTY	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL
Hertford	16.7	83.3	31.8	68.2	36.6	63.4

In Table V, the Hertford County rural farm population declined (51.4% decrease) between 1960-1970. At the same time, those persons seeking a rural setting for living conditions while maintaining non-farm occupations, increased by 40.8%. Both trends are evident not only in the nation but in Region Q and the State. It is expected that this trend will continue in the future as public services are extended to rural areas.

TABLE V

	Urban Percent Change 1960-70	Rural Farm Percent Change 1960-70	Rural Non-Farm Percent Change 1960-70
Hertford County	+11.3	-51.4	+40.8
Region Q	+11.7	-53.7	+36.6
State of N.C.	+26.9	-53.6	+24.5

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Currently, fewer children are born to women of *child bearing age, which is evidenced by a decrease in the 1960 and 1970 figures for the age group 0-14 (See Table VI). Other factors have contributed to this decline. To mention a few, improved birth control methods/education and the out-migration of the age group 25-44 that tend to have children aged 0-14.

On the other hand, the number of permanently situated citizens who have reached the **age of dependency, or are about to reach this age, has increased substantially. Generally persons falling in the dependent age range neither provide for their own maintenance and support, nor for that of others. The potentially productive population, those persons who could or do support and maintain the remainder of the population are persons ages 18-64. The balance between dependent and potentially productive persons in a population is a very basic factor in determining the overall population level of material well-being. Hertford County's balance is indicative of a trend that should be regarded by adopting programs that will encourage the productive age group to remain and locate in the county.

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*Child bearing age is considered to be between the age of 15 and 49.

**The "dependent population" is defined as persons ages 65+ and persons under age 18.

TABLE VI

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP AND SEX FOR 1960 and 1970

AGE GROUP	1960 MALE	1960 FEMALE	1970 MALE	1970 FEMALE
0-4	1417	1438	999	982
5-14	2706	2825	2700	2687
15-24	1872	1722	1991	2137
25-34	1205	1339	1195	1222
35-44	1389	1415	1199	1373
45-54	1118	1201	1328	1403
55-64	712	787	996	1167
65 and over	716	856	880	1270
TOTAL	11,135	11,583	11,288	12,241

RACIAL COMPOSITION

There has been a steady decrease in the percentage and number of non-white residents and a steady increase in the white population.(See Table VII). The percentage of non-white residents decreased from 59% to 56%. This trend may primarily be attributed to the lack of adequate employment opportunities for minority members of the productive age range who consequently believe that opportunities are better elsewhere.

TABLE VII

RACIAL COMPOSITION AND TRENDS, HERTFORD COUNTY

YEAR	WHITE	% OF TOTAL	NON-WHITE	% OF TOTAL
1960	9,318	41%	13,400	59%
1970	10,498	44%	12,980	56%

It can also be attributed in part to the declining live birth rate shown in Table VIII.

The number of live births between 1960-70 for the white residents was slightly lower when compared to the large decrease for non-white residents. (See Table VIII).

TABLE VIII

RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS BY RACE, HERTFORD COUNTY

	1960		1970	
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White
Hertford County	171	412	133	261

When observing the racial distribution, Table IX, the above characteristics remain evident. There was a greater decrease in the number of non-white residents between 1960-70 in the age group 0-4 as a result, primarily, of the decreased birth rate.

TABLE IX

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUPS

Age Group	1960		1970	
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White
0-4	873	1982	682	1294
5-14	1731	3800	1918	3452
15-24	1530	2064	1634	2485
25-34	1144	1400	1320	1091
35-44	1306	1498	1286	1283
45-54	1143	1176	1335	1394
55-64	759	740	1136	1022
65 & over	832	740	1187	959
TOTAL	9,318	13,400	10,498	12,980

EXISTING ECONOMY

Employment

The number of employed persons residing in Hertford County increased between 1960 and 1970. The total employed residents in 1960 was 6,928 as compared to 7,721 in 1970, representing an 11.5% increase. In Table X, more people commute out of the County.

Hertford County has maintained a *net commuting gain for 1960 and 1970. Between 1960 and 1970, the net commuting gain increased by 335%.

TABLE X

COMMUTING PATTERNS FOR HERTFORD COUNTY

1960			1970		
In-Commuting	Out-Commuting	Net Commuting Gain	In-Commuting	Out-Commuting	Net Commuting Gain
833	711	122	1,668	1,137	531

A breakdown of employment depicted in Table XI reveals manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and health, education, welfare and social services as representing the three major employing industries in Hertford County.

TABLE XI

EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS 16+ BY INDUSTRY, 1970

Agriculture, forestry, fishing & mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans,Comm; Utilities and Sanitary Services	Wholesale & retail trade
703	632	2,188	357	1,606
Bank, Ins. real estate, bus, and repair serv.	Services	Health, education, welfare, social serv.	Legal, engineering and prof. services	Public Administration
243	648	1,137	79	311

*Net Commuting-Gain --- The number of persons commuting from Hertford County for employment subtracted from the number of persons commuting into the County for employment.

Hertford County is unique among adjoining counties in that its population is not declining because of increases in industrial jobs. Between 1960 and 1964, industry created 280 new jobs. From 1969, a total of 1,139 new jobs were added in the county. This trend is expected to continue as a result of the County's nearness to regional markets in Virginia metropolitan areas, the county's extension of water services to rural areas, and the county's active role in promoting industrial development.

INCOME

In 1970, the median family income for Hertford County was $5,912. This figure represents a 117.8% increase between 1960 and 1970. This was not as substantial an increase as Region Q (See Table XII). However, it does represent a greater increase than experienced by the State as a whole. This trend is expeeted to continue as future industrial development occurs.

TABLE XII

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME

	Median Family Income 1970 (dollars)	Percentage Change 1960-1970
Hertford County	5,912	117.8
Region Q	6,090	143.3
State of N. C.	7,774	96.5

RETAIL SALES

Gross retail sales in Hertford County increased from $21,470,204 in 1960-61 to $53,163,537 in 1971-72, a 100% increase. All business groups realized an increase in retail sales. Representing the largest increases were food, general merchandise, and building materials. Representing the least increase was furniture. Future increases in retail sales are projected to continue due to inflation and the projected increase in job opportunities resulting from increased industrial development.

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Education is an important tool that assists persons to progress in our economic structure. No other means is as accessible nor as promising for social improvement as education. Today, and in the future, a person's position in society will depend in large on the amount of education and technical training he attains.

Educational achievement of the county's population was below that of the State but slightly higher than Region Q. (See Table XIII).

TABLE XIII

MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED AND PERCENT POPULATION WITH HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMAS

Place	Median Number of School Years Completed for Ages 25+ 1970	Percent County Population With High School Diplomas 1970
Hertford Co.	9.6	33.3
Region Q	9.4	31.5
State of N.C.	10.6	38.4

The following Table (Table XIV) identifies the amount of money appropriated by the State, federal, and local government agencies per pupil in 1972. Hertford County spent less local money per pupil than local governments in Region Q and the State. Regarding total government expenditures, Hertford County in 1972 spent more money per pupil than the County governments' average in the State but less than the counties' average in Region Q.

TABLE XIV

PER PUPIL EXPENDITURE, 1972

Place	State	Federal	Local	Total
Hertford Co.	$524	$153	$ 97	$744
Region Q	598	204	124	926
State of N.C.	480	109	130	719

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

38% of the total county housing is located within town boundaries. Crowded housing conditions are more evident in rural housing than housing within incorporated boundaries. Rural housing averaged less rooms (5.3) per unit coupled with more persons per unit (3.9) than housing within the towns. (See Table XV).

TABLE XV

HOUSING UNITS, VACANT, & POPULATION PER UNIT, 1970

Area	Housing Units	Vacant Units	Population Per Occupied Unit	Median # of Rooms
Towns	2709	--	3.3	5.7
Rural	4355	57	3.9	5.3

In Table XVI, it is evident that the towns are in better condition than the rural areas regarding plumbing facilities. Eighty per cent of the towns' housing have all plumbing facilities as compared to only 51% of the rural housing. Only three per cent of the towns' housing have no plumbing facilities as compared to 31% of the rural housing.

TABLE XVI

PLUMBING FACILITIES, 1970

Area	Units With All Plumbing Facilities	Units with Hot and Cold Water	Cold Only	None
Towns	2,192	2,243	430	36
Rural	2,238	2,435	519	1,344

The same trend is applicable to the number of units with flush toilets, bathtub or showers, and kitchen facilities,i.e., a greater percentage of housing in the rural area lack these facilities than do housing units within the corporate boundaries (See Table XVII).

TABLE XVII

BATHROOM & KITCHEN FACILITIES, 1970

Area	Units with No Flush Toilets	Units with No Bathtub or Showers	Units with no complete Kitchen Facilities
Towns	71	421	168
Rural	1,922	1,959	1,357

AGRICULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

In Table XVIII, Hertford County witnessed its greatest decline in the number of farms between 1950-1964. Within this time period, the number of farms decreased 52% whereas the average farm size increased 44%. This points to the continuing trend throughout the county of small, less efficient farms

giving way to larger, more efficient farming operations. The average value of land and buildings per farm in the county has increased from $7,042 in 1954 to $38,000 in 1969. This trend is expected to continue.

TABLE XVIII

NUMBER AND AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS

Number of Farms					Average Size of Farms				
		% of Change					% of Change		
1950	1964	1950-64	1970	1964-70	1950	1964	1950-64	1970	1964-70
1945	931	-52%	773	-17%	72.3	104.3	+44.2%	132.2	+21%

Table XIX, portrays the increasing change between 1960 and 1970 of the number of farm operations working 100 or more days off the farm. In Hertford County, during the ten year period, there was an increase in this number from 10.3% to 23.4% total farm operators.

TABLE XIX

FARM OPERATORS WORKING 100 OR MORE DAYS OFF THE FARM

1960		1970	
Number	Percent of Total Operators	Number	Percent of Total Operators
135	10.3	181	23.4

Hertford County (See Table XX) witnessed an increase in farm receipts between 1960-70. Crops led with a 35% increase in farm receipts while livestock/poultry increased by only 5%. Of the total cash receipts for 1970, crops represented 90.9% of the total and livestock/poultry only 9.1%. Due to the recent efforts of Perdue Farms, Inc., poultry/livestock receipts should increase by a greater percentage.

TABLE XX

CASH FARM RECEIPTS

Total Cash Receipts	Percentage of Total	
	Crops	Livestock & Poultry
$9,242,748	90.9	9.1

There has been a slight decrease in Hertford County farmlands over the 1973 average, according to a report issued by the 1974 Land Utilization Survey.

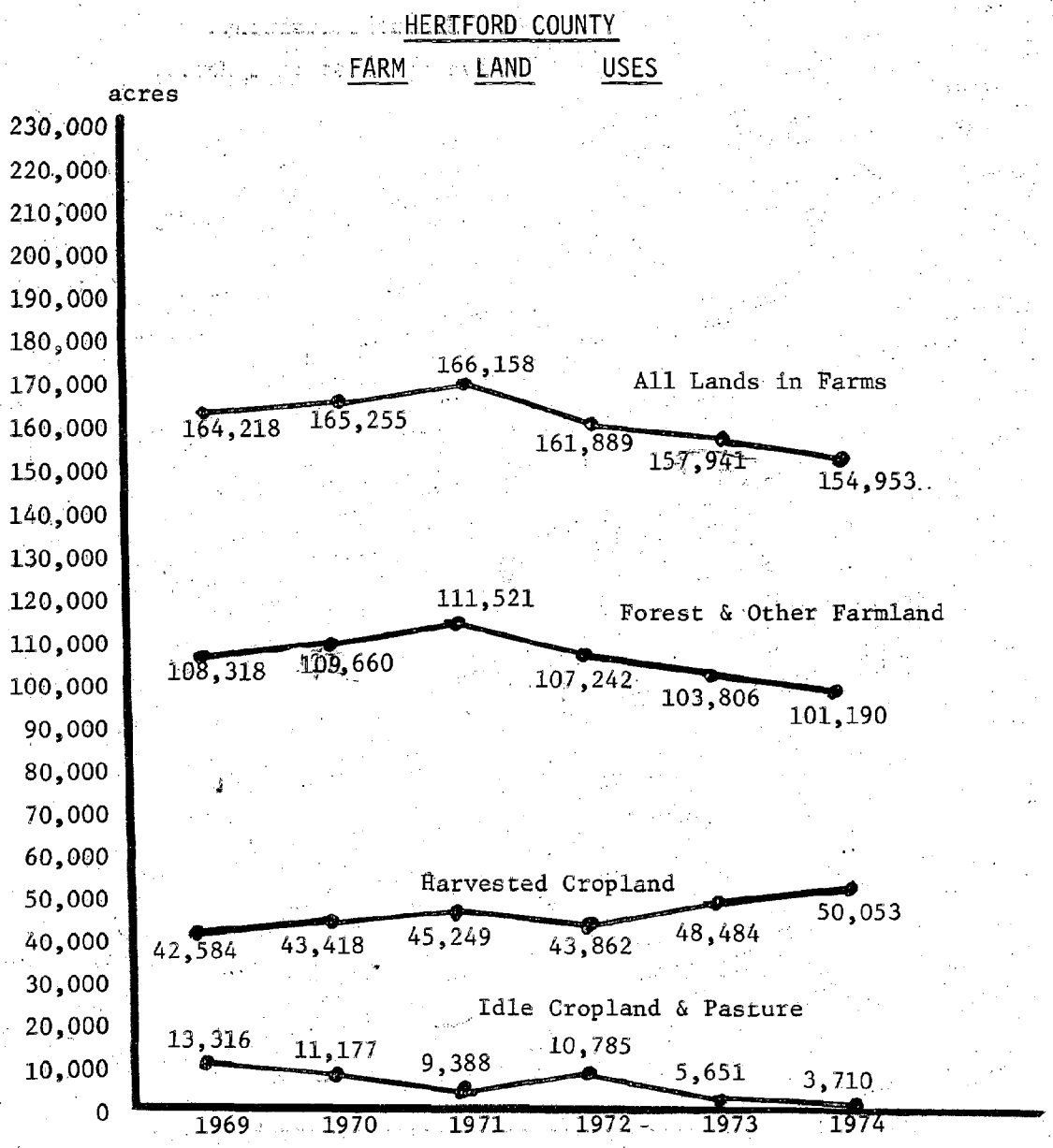
In 1973, there was 157,941 acres available for farm use in the county. In 1974, 154,953 acres were classified as farmlands. Of this figure, 32 per cent or 50.053 acres were utilized for the production of harvested crops. This is a decrease of 1,569 acres in the total county croplands over 1973.

Grain and soybeans showed increases of seven per cent and 14 per cent respectively. Cotton, tobacco and peanuts registered decreases of 27 per cent, four percent and less than one per cent respectively. The acreage of all other crops combined decreased 19 per cent.

Of the 208,583 land acres in the county, 53,530 acres are termed non-farm lands. The other 74 percent of Hertford is considered farmlands with 48 per cent of these lands being composed of forest and other farm lands; harvested cropland, 24 per cent; idle and pastures, two per cent.

In the last 20 years, farmers have increased their productivity by 30.0 per cent; twice as much as the average increase made by American industry. Hertford County farmers are among the leading producers of peanuts in the world. In 1960, the average county yield per acre was 1,804 pounds. In 1970, the average yield was 3,856 pounds.

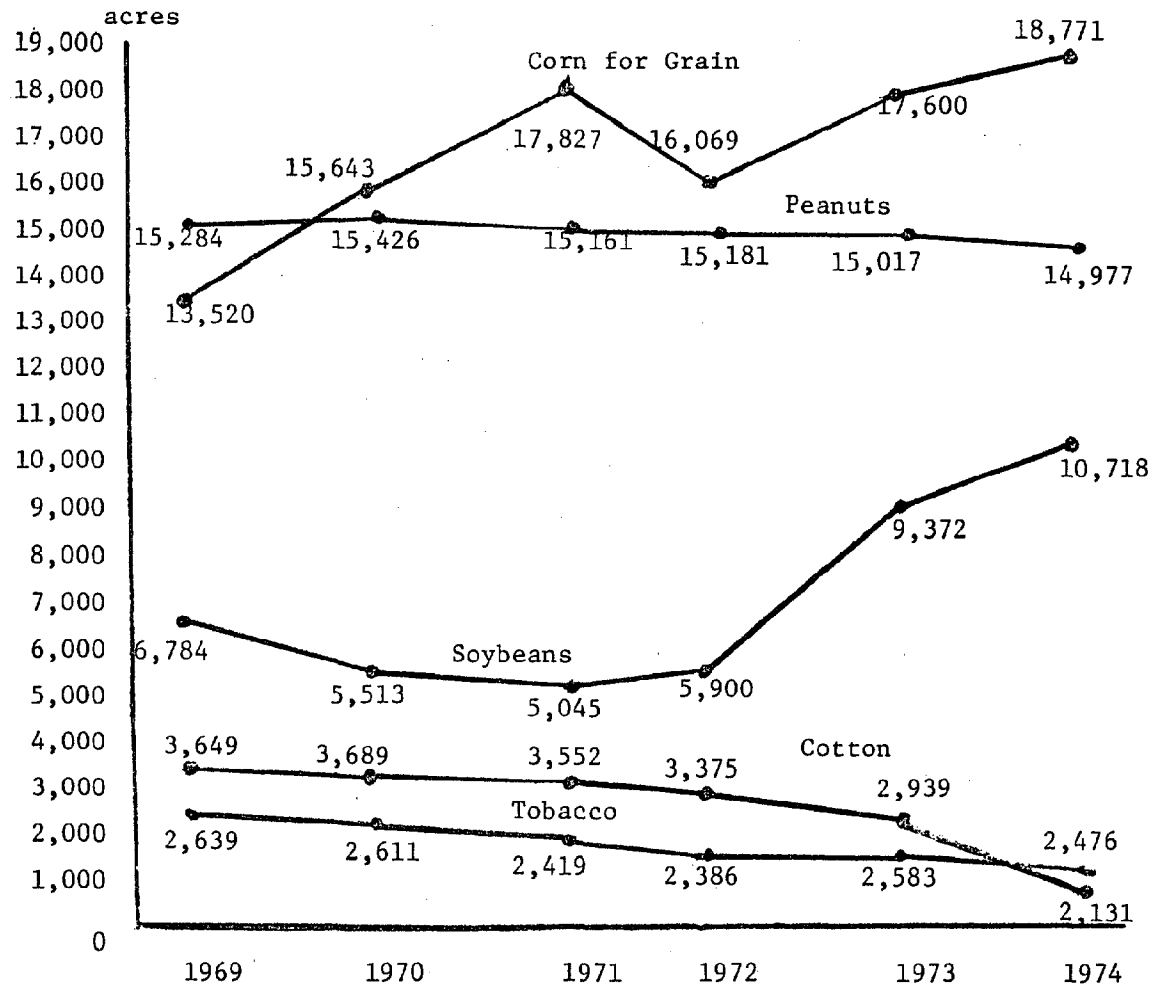
According to the following Farm Land Use diagram, all lands in farms increased between 1969 and 1971, but decreased between 1971 and 1974. Forest and other farmland increased in acreage between 1969 and 1971 but decreased between 1971 and 1974. Harvested cropland acreage has steadily increased between 1969 and 1974 and idle cropland and pasture decreased practically every year between 1969 and 1974.



The following diagram of major crops harvested indicates an increase in acres of corn harvested for grain for each year between 1969 and 1974, except 1972. Acres harvested for peanuts have decreased slightly each year between 1969 and 1974. Acres of Soybeans harvested decreased between 1969 and 1971, but increased between 1971 and 1974. Cotton acreage has steadily decreased each year between 1969 and 1974 and tobacco acreage has shown a decrease between 1969 and 1972. There was a slight increase in tobacco between 1972 and 1973 and a subsequent decrease between 1973 and 1974.

HERTFORD COUNTY

MAJOR CROPS HARVESTED



FORESTRY

The following table illustrates the distribution of forestry ownership in Hertford County in 1974. The majority of the forest land was owned by commercial forest interest.

TABLE XXI

AREA OF COMMERCIAL FORESTLAND, BY OWNERSHIP 1974

County	National Forest	Other Public	Forest Industry	Farmer	Misc. Private	Commercial Forest-Land	Per cent of Total Land Area
Hertford	0	172	31,325	77,090	37,135	145,722	64.0

The breakdown of growing stock in Table XXII indicates that pine and soft hardwoods are the primary growing stock.

TABLE XXII

VOLUME OF GROWING STOCK BY SPECIES GROUP, 1974

County	All Species	Pine	Other Softwood	Soft Hardwood	Hard Hardwood
	GROWING STOCK				
	-----Thousand Cubic Feet-----				
Hertford	208,647	79,874	8,208	70,781	49,784

The same fact is true of the volume of sawtimber, as illustrated in Table XXIII.

TABLE XXIII

VOLUME OF SAWTIMBER BY SPECIES GROUP, 1974

County	Other Species	Pine	Other Softwood	Soft Hardwood	Hard Hardwood
	Sawtimber				
	----Thousand Board Feet-----				
Hertford	668,290	316,506	36,102	203,522	122,160

The amount of sawtimber in commercial forestlands being removed in 1974 was greater than the annual growth, as illustrated in Table XXIV.

TABLE XXIV

NET ANNUAL GROWTH AND REMOVAL OF SAWTIMBER ON COMMERCIAL FORESTLAND BY SPECIES GROUP, 1974

	Growth Sawtimber -MBF			Removal Sawtimber - MBF		
County	All Species	Softwood	Hardwood	All Species	Softwood	Hardwood
Hertford	29,758	16,616	13,142	48,649	32,629	16,020

In 1974, the removal of growing commercial forestland stock was greater than the annual growth of growing stock. (See Table XXV).

TABLE XXV

NET ANNUAL GROWTH AND REMOVAL OF GROWING STOCK ON COMMERCIAL FORESTLAND BY SPECIES GROUP AND COUNTY

	Growth Growing Stock - M Cu. Ft.			Removal Growing Stock - M Cu. Ft.		
County	All Species	Softwood	Hardwood	All Species	Softwood	Hardwood
Hertford	7,873	3,908	3,965	13,129	7,850	5,279

IMPACT '76

According to the report Impact '76, the farmers and the county as a whole still face many problems. Among the list are crop production, since many farmers do not stay abreast of ever-changing technology; farm management, because many farmers do not know modern business techniques are needed; marketing, since many farmers do not have basic information

needed to support efforts to improve marketing; pork production, because growers do not properly manage their facilities; housing, because families lack knowledge of available opportunities; family relations, since many do not understand this is the basis of the individual; foods and nutrition, since many income levels lack proper nutrition; home management, because families fail to use all resources; youth participation, because many young people do not participate in supplemental activity; leadership development, since adults are not aware of the great need for mature guidance; parent support, as many parents do not give needed support to youth activities; community development, with many citizens not supporting efforts to solve common problems; environmental quality, with many not taking individual action to reduce pollution.

EXISTING LAND USE

Residential

Throughout Hertford County the pattern of residential settlement is similar to most of eastern North Carolina. Single family residences make up the majority of the residential pattern. A few multi-family dwellings can be found adjacent to the major urban centers, but bona fide farms and individual homes are scattered throughout the county along primary and secondary roads. The bulk of the population has concentrated around Murfreesboro and Ahoskie, the two major urban communities in the county.

Commercial

The major comparison shopping establishments can be found in Ahoskie and Murfreesboro. These two retail centers are where most of the County's population orients and associates itself. Some secondary association occurs

with Harrellsville and Winton.

In addition to the major retail centers, convenience shopping and a minor amount of comparison shopping is available throughout the remaining rural communities. The large majority is strategically located along primary transportation systems and at important crossroads. It is evident that each location originated because of onetime population concentrations and/or vehicular circulation.

Industry

Industrial lands are scattered throughout the county. Hertford County possesses adequate locations, labor, transportation system and nearby regional markets for industrial growth.

Wholesale establishments within Hertford County include wholesale storage, tobacco warehouses, wholesale outlets, etc. The large majority are located within the corporate limits of Ahoskie and Murfreesboro. However, a significant number of establishments are situated outside the corporate boundaries adjacent or with easy access to major highways. Some additional firms border U.S. 13, N.C. 350, and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

Governmental, Institutional, Recreation, and Cultural

The governmental and institutional land use classifications consist of governmental services and educational facilities. There is little or no institutional and governmental land use outside the municipalities. Most of the governmental services are found in Winton, the County seat. In the rural areas the only facilities of an institutional nature are schools and the Department of Transportation yard. There is little reason to believe

the county will experience any significant growth within these two categories.

The primary cultural and entertainment activity occurs in conjunction with Chowan College in Murfreesboro. The exception is the churches of various denominations scattered throughout the County. These naturally reflect much of the cultural heritage of the local people. Besides the church organizations, various private groups, e.g., fraternal orders, civic clubs, religiously affiliated groups, and lodges provide a social outlet for the rural population.

The pattern of recreational land use shows some activity occurring along the Chowan River. This consists of boat launching sites, swimming facilities, golf course, Boy Scout camp, seasonal cottages and a few marinas. Most of this recreational activity occurs near Winton or in the Harrellsville area.

Although much of the activity occurs along the river, this represents only about 50 percent of the total recreational land usage. The location of existing recreation uses is illustrated on the Existing Land Use Map.

Current Plans, Policies and Regulations

Hertford County has been involved in the planning process since the early 1960's. Following is a list of the many reports completed during the process to guide land use decisions. These planning tools will continue to be used in guiding the implementation of this plan.

(a) Economic Development Study, 1967 -

This study was written to be used as a reference by local development interests, as well as by industry in their consideration of a new plant location and expansion by existing industries.

(b) Subdivision Regulations, 1967 -

The purpose of the regulations is to establish procedures for the plotting, recording and development of subdivided land within Hertford County in order to promote the orderly development of the County.

(c) Land Development Plan, 1967 -

This plan was written to serve as a guide for the long range physical development of the county. The plan is comprehensive, including all the major physical aspects.

(d) Land Potential Study, 1967 -

This plan consists of a survey and analysis of the major settlement areas and land uses in the county. The location, requirements, and interrelationships of these features have been analyzed in order to determine prime areas for future development into specific urban and urban-supporting uses.

(e) Zoning Ordinance, 1969 -

The regulations and districts set forth in this ordinance were made in accordance with the Land Development Plan and designed to lessen congestion in the streets; to secure safety from fire, panic and other dangers; to promote health and the general welfare; to provide adequate light and air;

to prevent overcrowding of land; to avoid undue concentration of population; to facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, water, sewerage, schools, parks, and other public requirements.

(f) Community Facilities Plan and Public Improvements Study, 1970 - The facilities plan was based on personal interviews with local officials and others in an effort to analyze and evaluate trends and probable future demands for facilities. Recommendations were made in the plan as to sites, facilities and services to meet anticipated demands. The Public Improvements Program recommends order of priority and timing for capital improvements listed as needed in the Community Facilities Plan, including recreation, library and schools.

(g) Zoning Ordinance (update), 1971 - To update the previous ordinance in an effort to cope with changing trends that were not anticipated by the first ordinance.

(h) Mobile Home and Travel Trailer Park Ordinance, 1973 - This ordinance provides for planned mobile home and travel trailer park development in the unincorporated areas of Hertford County.

(i) Zoning Ordinance (update), 1975 - Same as (g) above.

Hertford County, unlike many counties, has adopted and is enforcing regulations which serve as the tools to assure proper land use. Full-time personnel have been employed for several years to enforce the county's

Zoning Ordinance, Mobile Home Parks Ordinance, Subdivision Regulations, and State Building Codes. A building inspector is working full-time throughout the County to enforce the State Building Codes. He also enforces the Mobile Home and Travel Trailer Park Ordinance. A Director of Planning is employed by the County to enforce the Subdivision Regulations, Zoning Ordinance and to direct special planning studies for the County Planning Board and County Commissioners.

CONSTRAINTS

The following analysis has been made of the general suitability of the undeveloped lands within the Hertford County planning area for development, with consideration given to the following factors:

1) Physical Limitations for Development;

2) Fragile Areas;

3) Areas with Resource Potential.

These factors will be analyzed, and where possible mapped, based upon the best information available.

The major purpose of this analysis is to assist in preparing the land classification map. It is recognized, however, that some of the areas identified as a result of the land suitability analysis may be designated Areas of Environmental Concern. Any areas so designated as AEC's shall be subject to the detailed requirements of Section III of the Guidelines in addition to the analysis carried out under this subsection.

PHYSICAL LIMITATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT

An identification is made of areas likely to have conditions making development costly or causing undesirable consequences if developed. The following areas are required to be identified:

Hazard Areas

(1) Man-made (for example, airports, tank farms for the storage of flamable liquids, nuclear power plants);

(2) Natural, including:

(a) Ocean erodible areas;

(b) Estuarine erodible areas;

(c) Flood hazard areas:

- Riverine; (floodplains and floodways)
- Coastal floodplains.

Areas with Soil Limitations

(1) Areas presenting hazards for foundations;

(2) Shallow soils;

(3) Poorly drained soils;

(4) Areas with limitations for septic tanks including both:

(a) areas that are generally characterized by soil limitations, but within which small pockets of favorable soils do exist; and

(b) areas where soil limitations are common to most of the soils present.

Sources of Water Supply

(1) Groundwater recharge areas (bedrock and surficial);

(2) Public water supply watersheds;

(3) Wellfields.

Where Slope Exceeds Twelve Percent

FRAGILE AREAS

An identification is made of those areas which could easily be damaged or destroyed by inappropriate or poorly planned development, such as:

(a) Coastal Wetlands;

(b) Sand Dunes along the Outer Banks;

(c) Ocean Beaches and Shorelines;

(d) Estuarine Waters;

(e) Public Trust Waters;

(f) Complex Natural Areas;

(g) Areas that Sustain Remnant Species;

(h) Areas Containing Unique Geologic Formations;

(i) Registered Natural Landmarks;

(j) Others not defined in the Guidelines such as wooded swamps, prime wildlife habitats, scenic and prominent high points,etc.;

(k) Archeologic and Historic Sites.

AREAS WITH RESOURCE POTENTIAL

(a) Productive and unique agricultural lands, including:

-Prime agricultural soils;

-Potentially valuable agricultural lands with moderate conservation efforts;

-Other productive or unique agricultural lands.

(b) Potentially valuable mineral sites;

(c) Publically owned forests, parks, fish and game-lands, and other non-intensive outdoor recreation lands;

(d) Privately owned wildlife sanctuaries.

APPLICABILITY TO HERTFORD COUNTY

Land use constraints that are evident in many counties are not applicable to Hertford County. This fact is obvious from reading the list of fragile areas to be identified by all coastal counties. Those that are applicable to Hertford County follows:

Hazard Areas: Natural hazard areas include the floodplains of the Chowan and Meherrin Rivers and several small streams. To the extent of availability of data, these are shown on the Existing Land Use Map. Man-made hazards include the storage of flammable liquids and two airports. The former are associated with relatively small retail enterprises (home heating suppliers, not true "tank farm"). Tri-County Airport is located on N.C. 561 in the southwestern part of the county. The other is a privately-owned sod field south of Ahoskie near the Bertie County line. Both airports are in open country, not in the immediate path of urbanization.

Soils Limitations: Hertford County contains several types of soil which present limitations for building foundation and septic tank usage. These are summarized later in the report.

Source of Water Supply: Virtually all domestic water in Hertford County is obtained from ground supplies. The location of individual well fields are discussed in later sections of this report ("Rural Community Facilities" or municipality reports, as appropraite).

Steep Slopes: There are no significant areas of Hertford County which have ground slopes of more than 12 percent. These exist only in very narrow strips along stream banks.

Wetlands: There are no coastal wetlands in Hertford County.

Sand Dunes Along Outer Banks: Not Applicable.

Ocean Beaches and Shorelines: Not Applicable.

Estuarine Waters: The Chowan River is estuarine.

Public Trust Waters: Virtually all surface water in Hertford County is "Public Trust Water".

Complex Natural Areas: Hertford County contains several wooded swamps which should be considered complex natural areas.

Areas that Sustain Remnant Species: The red-cockaded woodpecker and the short-nosed Atlantic sturgeon are thought to be the only endangered species which occur in the county. A small bear population exists along the Chowan River near Harrellsville. The county contains numerous other small game species and an abundant deer herd.

Unique Geological Formations: There are no unique geological formations in Hertford County.

Registered Natural Landmarks: There are no Registered Natural Landmarks in Hertford County.

Archeological and Historic Sites: Hertford County contains four sites which are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Productive and Unique Agricultural Lands: The use of land for agriculture was discussed as part of the "Population and Economy" section. Soil factors of importance to agriculture are noted in this "Constraints" section. Research conducted in the preparation of this plan revealed no "unique" agricultural

practices or potentials in the county.

Mineral Sites: Research conducted in the preparation of this plan revealed no evidence of potentially valuable mineral deposits in the county.

Publicly-Owned Forests, Parks, etc.: Hertford County contains no publicly owned forests, parks (other than municipal), fish and gamelands, or other non-intensive outdoor recreation lands.

Privately-Owned Wildlife Sanctuaries: Hertford County contains no privately owned wildlife sanctuaries.

PHYSICAL LIMITATIONS

Topography

Hertford County is physiographically a part of the Atlantic Coastal Plain. Its broad, flat surface is a landward extension of the ocean floor. In geologic time whenever the sea was static in relation to the adjacent land masses for an extended period of time, waves and currents leveled the ocean floor forming a general flat surface or plain. As the ocean floor was uplifted, a flat land surface emerged tilting gently toward the Atlantic. In time, rivers, in search of an outlet to the sea, cut shallow channels into the plain.

Today, broad flat interstreams, swamplands and relict dunes are the dominant features. Elevations range from sea level along the Chowan River to 80 feet above sea level in the northwestern part of the county.

Geology

A study of the geology of an area is essential to the study of its

ground water resources. Geologic formations of high permeability may readily store and transmit ground water, whereas geologic formations of low permeability may retard the movements of ground water. Thus, the occurrence and movement of ground water depends, among other factors, upon the size, shape and physical characteristics of the geologic formations. In addition, ground water may dissolve from or deposit chemicals in the material through which it moves. Thus, the chemical quality of ground water is dependent upon the geology of an area.

The county is covered by clays, sands and gravels of Quanternary age which occur at elevations of from 80 feet to less than 15 feet above sea level. This material ranges in thickness from a few feet to more than 50 feet, the thickness generally being greatest in and adjacent to the Meherrin River and Chowan River valleys.

Underlying the surficial deposits are blue-gray clays, sands,marls, and shell beds of late Miocene age, the Yorktown formation. This formation is exposed intermittently along the major streams and occasionally in marl pits of the interstream areas. Individual beds in the Yorktown formation are lenticular and cannot be traced for long distances either at the surface or in the subsurface. Massive clay beds are predominant in the formation. Lenticular sand and shell beds, less common than the clays, are more prominent in the lower third of the formation. The thickness of the formation is variable and increases progressively from west to east across the county. Underlying the Yorktown formation in age is the Beaufort formation. This formation typically is composed of beds of glauconitic sand and calcareous clay containing thin zones of indurated shells. The total thickness of this stratigraphic unit increases progressively from the west to east across the county. Underlying

the Yorktown formation in eastern and central Hertford County are deposits of Paleocene age, the Beaufort formation. The Beaufort formation is 40 feet thick at Ahoskie and 200 feet thick at Colerain in Bertie County. West of a line through Ahoskie and Winton, there is apparently an abrupt facies change in the Beaufort formation. Well cuttings in the western part of the county from beneath the Yorktown formation and from above the Tuscaloosa formation, are composed typically of coarse clastics containing a large percentage of relatively fresh feldspar grains and variable amounts of light-colored clays, silts, and lignitized wood fragments.

Underlying the Beaufort formation in central and eastern Hertford County are sediments of late Cretaceous age, the Peedee formation. The Peedee formation lies at an elevation of about 150 feet below sea level in the central part of the county and at an elevation of about 400 feet below sea level in the extreme eastern part of the county.

The Black Creek formation or the Tuscaloosa formation underlies the Peedee formation in all parts of the county. The only available well samples from the county that indicate the presence of the Tuscaloosa formation are from a well at Murfreesboro. In this well 110 feet of the Tuscaloosa formation was penetrated and the top of the formation was 225 feet below sea level. Deeper wells in the county will probably penetrate lower Cretaceous sediments beneath the Tuscaloosa formation.

Climate

Hertford County enjoys a rather temperate climate with cold, but not severe winters, and moderately warm summers. The average annual temperature is approximately 60° F. July, the warmest month of the year, records an average temperature of more than 78°F., while the average minimum temperature in

January is slightly below 40°F. The frost free growing season extends from about April 8 to November 8, approximately 210 days. Absolute below-freezing temperatures, as well as hot spells exceeding 100°F., occur infrequently and for short periods.

Rainfall is quite evenly distributed throughout the area, with all seasons receiving sufficient precipitation to maintain forest vegetation. The average annual precipitation is approximatley 49.7 inches. July and August are the wettest months, receiving more than 5 and 6 inches respectively. Snow-fall is light and averages about 8 inches a year, posing few problems. The ground freezes only to a very shallow depth.

The long growing season permits, under favorable conditions, the growing of two crops, such as oats and corn, in one season. In addition, the mild climate is favorable to growing cover crops, hardy vegetables , and the raising of livestock.

Surface Waters

Most of the county's flat to gently rolling surface is drained by the Chowan, Meherrin, and Wiccacon rivers, and Potecasi Creek. The Chowan River forms the eastern boundary between Hertford and Gates County. The Meherrin River forms a portion of the western boundary, then turns eastward and crosses the northern portion of the county where it empties into the Chowan River. Both rivers originate to the north in the State of Virginia. The Chowan has practically no slope, being nearly at sea level between the mouth of the Meherrin and Albemarle Sound. The slope of the Meherrin is less than one foot per mile in the county. Potecasi Creek and Wiccacon River drain into the Chowan River.

Due to the relative flatness of the county, drainage is impeded over much of the area. Narrow, swampy floodplains accompany most streams. Away from the streams, swamps are usually located in structural depressions and associated with high water tables.

Rivers and streams of North Carolina are classified by the N. C. Department of Natural and Economic Resources, Office of Water and Air Quality Resources according to their existing or contemplated best usage. The classifications are based on extensive studies of stream characteristics, established water quality standards, and public hearings held within the area.

The following is a brief explanation of the classification system as to best usage and conditions related to best usage.*

1. CLASS B WATERS

   (a) Best Usage of Waters: Bathing and any other best usage except as a source of water supply for drinking, culinary or food-processing purposes.

   (b) Conditions Related to Best Usage: The waters, under proper sanitary supervision by the controlling health authorities, will meet accepted standards of water quality for outdoor bathing places and will be considered safe and satisfactory for bathing purposes. Also, suitable for other uses requiring waters of lower quality.

2. CLASS C WATERS

   (a) Best Usage of Waters: Fishing, boating, wading and any other usage except for bathing or as a source of water supply for drinking, culinary or food processing purposes.

   (b) Conditions Related to Best Usage: The waters will be suitable for fish and wildlife propagation. Also, suitable for boating, wading, and other uses requiring waters of lower quality.

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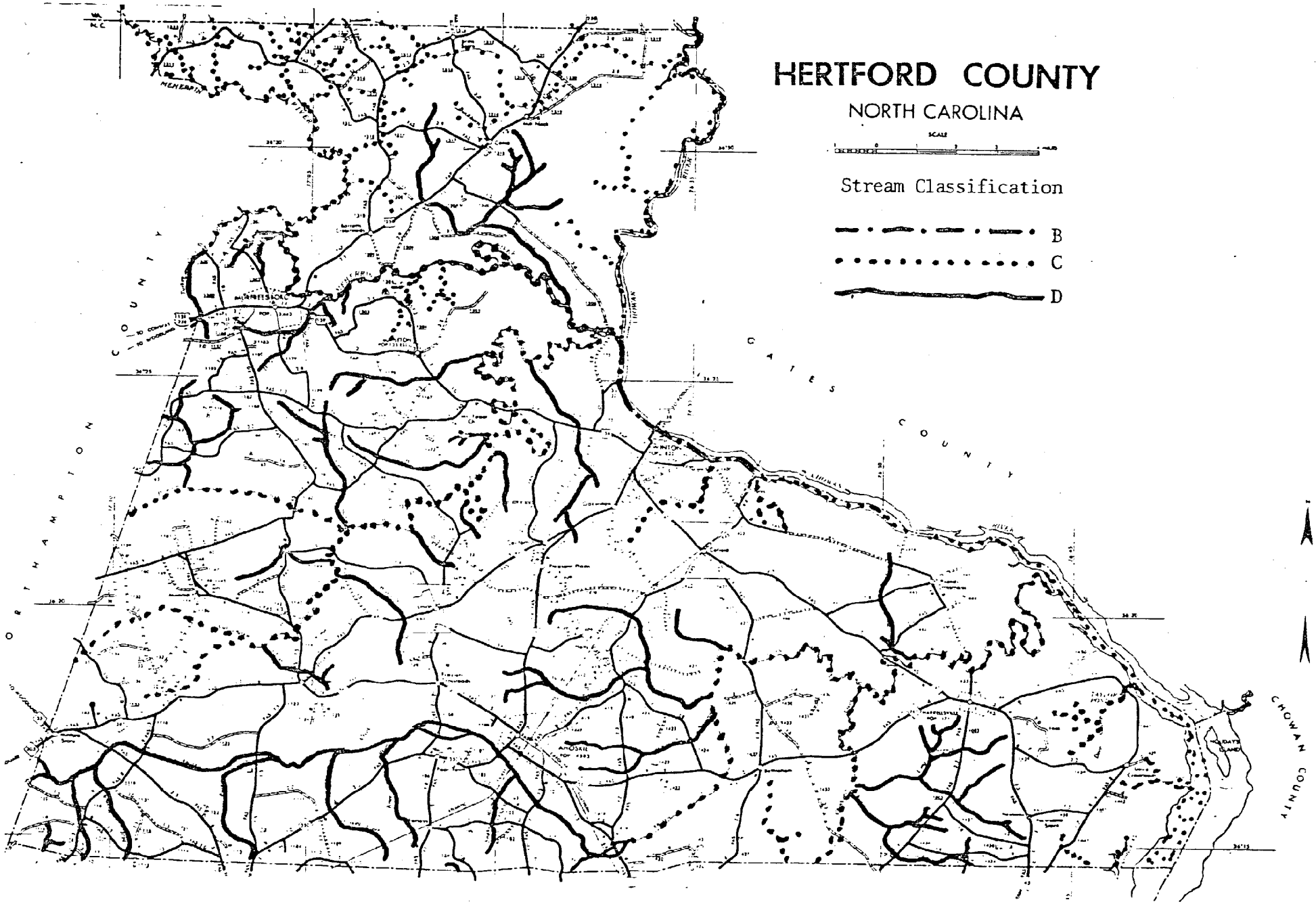
* "Water quality standards" applicable to each class are omitted here because of length and technical detail;however, the applicable water quality standards for each classification can be obtained from the Office of Water & Air Resources, Washington, N.C.


HERTFORD COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA
Stream Classification
B
C
D
PERQUIMANS COUNTY
GATES COUNTY
CHOWAN COUNTY
MURFREESBORO

3. CLASS D WATERS

(a) Best Usage of Waters: Agriculture, industrial cooling and process water supply, fish survival, navigation, and any other usage, except fishing, bathing, or as a source of water supply for drinking, culinary or food processing purposes.

(b) Conditions Related to Best Usage: The waters without treatment and except for natural impurities which may be present therein will be suitable for agricultural uses and will permit fish survival. The waters will also be usable after special treatment by the user as may be needed under each particular circumstance for industrial purposes, including cooling and process waters.

The following map depicts the classification of all surface waters within Hertford County.

Soils

Hertford County lies within the middle and lower Coastal Plain physiographic region of North Carolina with elevations ranging from 33 feet near Bethlehem in the southeast to 105 feet near Murfreesboro. Two rather distinct areas of higher elevations are observed: one projecting from the Virginia line in the north central area southwestward to Como and the other in the Murfreesboro-Mapleton area contiguous to U.S 158.

The topography, as a whole, is gently sloping to sloping with few relatively flat table-lands which are located primarily along U.S. 13 from Ahoskie to Winton and others in the southwestern portions of the county.

The soils are basically of deep, firm clays with inherent drainage patterns ranging from poor to well drained. Prior erosion has enacted a heavy toll on many of the lands. However, modern conservation techniques have done much to correct and/or remedy this problem.

The General Soil Map shows seven soil associations, their location, and extent. The accompanying interpretive tables show the suitability of these soils for general agriculture and woods, and their limitations when used for non-farm purposes, such as septic tank absorption fields, foundations for light industries, or for dwellings where public sewerage is available.

These maps and tables provide the general soils data needed to plan the efficient use and orderly development of the County's natural land resources.

The General Soil Map is for broad planning purposes, and is not suitable for planning the operation of a farm, or an individual field, because the soils in one association ordinarily differ in slope, depth, drainage and other characteristics that affect use and management.

The seven soil associations in Hertford County are described as follows:

NORFOLK-GOLDSBORO-LYNCHBURG ASSOCIATION

With the exception of the Lynchburg series these soils have only slight to moderate limitations in use for both farm and non-farm purposes. The Lynchburg soils have severe limitations in use because of high water tables and occasional flooding.

CRAVEN-DUPLIN-MARLBORO ASSOCIATION

The soils of this association, although susceptible to erosion in many cases, respond well to adequate fertilization and proper conservation practices and will produce good to excellent yields under suitable climate conditions.

The Craven-Duplin members of this association have moderate to severe limitations in use for such non-farm uses as septic tank filter fields, picnic areas, industrial sites, roads, etc., due to relative slow percolation within the firm subsoils. The Marlboro member, for the most part, presents only slight limitations in use for either farm or non-farm uses.

LENOIR-CRAVEN ASSOCIATION

The soils of this association have moderate to severe limitations in use as agricultural lands due to high water tables, flooding, slow percolation and slopes. They present severe hazards to use as septic tank fields, industrial sites and other non-farm uses.

CAHABA-KALMIA ASSOCIATION

The soils of this association have moderate to severe limitations in use, both for farm and non-farm depending on the nature of the soils. Agriculturally, the major soils in this association are droughty and extremely leachy. The less well drained areas which encompass the heavier and firmer soils, are

subject to high water tables and flooding and also have an erosion problem which is accentuated by slope.

The major members of this association have only slight limitation in use for septic tank fields, picnic areas, industrial sites, etc., but the minor soils have moderate to severe limitation in each of similar categories.

LENOIR-COXVILLE ASSOCIATION

The soils of this association more or less reflect the "rough" lands of the county and have severe limitation in use. They will respond to lime and fertilizer but an intensive drainage system must be installed and maintained to provide normal yields. They have severe limitations for such non-farm uses as septic tank filter fields, camp sites, picnic areas and industrial sites because of high water tables, slow percolation and flooding.

JOHNSTON-CHASTAIN ASSOCIATION

Almost 100% of the association is in woodlands. Only a very few acres have as yet been reclaimed and these have been seeded to pasture. Approximately 70% of the association falls in Land Capability Class IV, 25% in Class III, and the remainder in Classes V and VII. Although these lands will in time respond well to lime and fertilizers it is doubtful if many acres will ever yield as much net profit if cleared as they are now doing supporting mixed hardwoods and soft woods. The soils of this association present such hazards and limitations in use that they are not recommended or suited for any non-farm use.

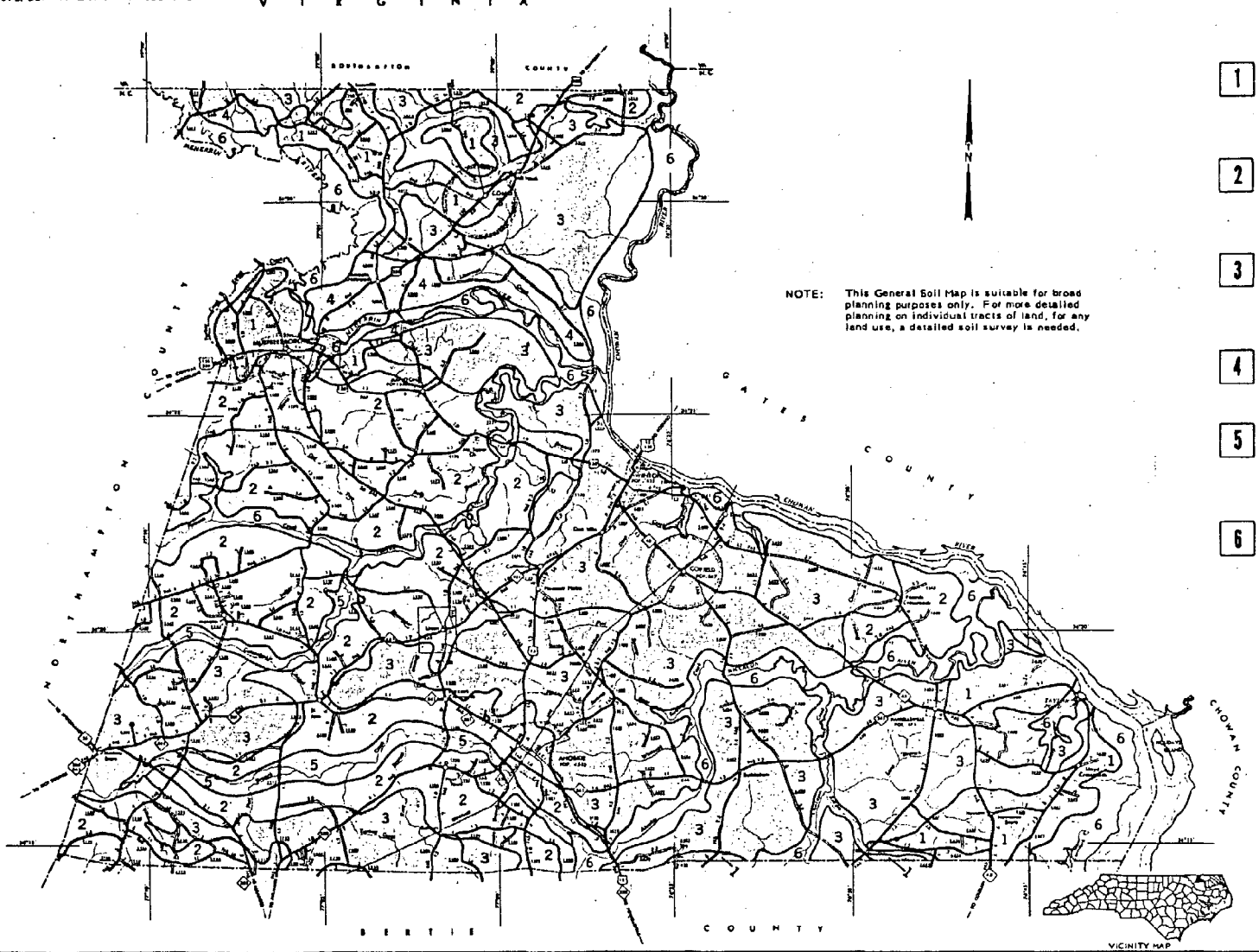
SWAM-MIXED ALLUVIUM (WET) ASSOCIATION

Very poorly drained undifferentiated soil materials of the flood plains along the major drainage systems. These soils remain inundated throughout most of the year.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLIN

APPENDIX E



NOTE: This General Soil Map is suitable for broad planning purposes only. For more detailed planning on individual tracts of land, for any land use, a detailed soil survey is needed.

VICINITY MAP

LEGEND

1 NORFOLK-GOLDSBORO-LYNCHBURG association:
Nearly level to gently sloping, well drained, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils that have friable sandy clay loam subsoils; on higher lying uplands.

2 CRAVEN-DUPLIN-MARLBORO association:
Gently sloping to sloping, well drained and moderately well drained soils with friable to very firm sandy clay or clay subsoils; on higher lying uplands.

3 LENOIR-COXVILLE-CRAVEN association:
Mostly nearly level, moderately well, somewhat poorly and poorly drained soils with firm to very firm sandy clay and clay subsoils; on intermediate uplands.

4 KALMIA-WAGRAM association:
Nearly level to gently sloping, well drained soils with friable sandy clay loam subsoils; on terraces and low lying uplands.

5 ROANOKE-CAPE FEAR association:
Mostly level, poorly and very poorly drained soils with firm clay loam and sandy clay loam subsoils; on bottom lands in the upper reaches of the major streams.

6 DOROVAN-DARE-JOHNSTON association:
Level, very poorly drained organic soils that are inundated throughout most of the year; on bottom lands along the major streams.

TENTATIVE: SUBJECT TO CHANGE

GENERAL SOIL MAP

JUNE 1973

HERTFORD COUNTY NORTH CAROLINA

0 1 2 3 4 5
APPROXIMATE SCALE - MILES

Polyconic Projection compiled at 1:126,720 (1" = 2 Miles) and reproduced at 1:164,600 (1" = 2.6 Miles) for maximum legibility within sheet size.

Base compiled from General Highway Map, 1970 Revision, North Carolina State Highway Dept. and USDC, Bureau of Public Roads

Revised November 1973 4-R-2572

Revised 7-73 Base 4-R-32.1

SOIL INTERPREATATION
GENERAL SOIL MAP
HERTFORD COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

Appendix E-1

% of County	Soil Associations	% in Assoc.	LIMITATIONS FOR: Dwellings with: Sewerage Systems	Dwellings with: Septic Tank Filter Fields	Recreation: Campsites	Recreation: Picnic Areas	Recreation: Intensive Play Area	Light Industrial 1/	Roads and Streets 2/	SUITABILITY FOR: General Agriculture 3/	General Agriculture 4/	Woods	Pasture
6%	1. NORFOLK-GOLDSBORO-LYNCHBURG												
	Norfolk	58%	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Good	Good	Good	Good
	Goldsboro	25%	Mod.	Mod. Perc.	Mod. Traf.	Slight	Slight	Mod. Wt.	Mod. TSC	Good	Good	Good	Good
	Lynchburg	15%	Sev.Wt.Fl.	Sev. Wt. Fl.	Sev.Traf.Fl.	Sev.Traf.Fl.	Sev.Traf.Fl.	Sev. Fl.	Sev. Fl.	Good	Good	Good	Good
35%	2. CRAVEN-DUPLIN-MARLBORO												
	Craven	50%	Mod.Sh-Sw Wt.	Sev.Perc.Wt.	Slight to Mod.	Slight to Mod.	Mod.To Sev.	Mod.Sh-Sw Cor.	Mod.TSC.Er.	Fair	Good	Good	Fair
	Duplin	20%	Mod. Wt.	Mod.Wt.Perc.	Mod. Traf.	Mod. Traf.	Mod. Traf.	Mod. Wt. Cor.	Mod. TSC	Good	Good	Good	Good
	Marlboro	10%	Slight	Mod. Perc.	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Mod. TSC Er.	Good	Good	Good	Good
48%	3. LENOIR-COXVILLE-CRAVEN												
	Lenoir	40%	Sev. Fl.	Sev.Fl.Wt.Perc.	Sev. Traf. Fl.	Sev. Traf. Fl.	Sev.Traf.Fl.	Sh-Sw Sev.Fl.Wt.Cor.	Sev. TSC Er.	Fair	Good	Good	Good
	Coxville	30%	Sev. Wt. Fl.	Sev.Wt.Fl.Perc.	Sev. Traf. Fl.	Sev. Traf. Fl.	Sev.Traf.Fl.	Sev.Fl.Wt.Cor.	Sev.Fl.Wt.TSC	Poor	Good	Good	Good
	Craven	15%	Mod.Sh-Sw Wt.	Sev.Perc.Wt.	Slight to Mod.	Slight to Mod.	Mod. To Sev.	Mod.Sh-Sw Cor.	Mod. TSC Er.	Fair	Good	Good	Fair
2%	4. KALMIA-WAGRAM												
	Kalmia	50%	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Good	Good	Good	Good
	Wagram	30%	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight	Good	Good	Good	Fair
1%	5. CAPE FEAR-ROANOKE												
	Cape Fear	40%	Sev. Wt. Fl.	Sev.Wt.Fl.	Sev.Fl.Wt.	Sev. Wt. Fl.	Sev.Fl.Wt.	Sev.Wt.Fl.	Sev.Fl.Wt.	Poor	Poor	Good	Good
	Roanoke	25%	Sev. Wt. Fl.	Sev.Wt.Fl.	Sev.Wt.Fl.	Sev. Wt. Fl.	Sev.Fl.Wt.	Sev.Wt.Fl.	Sev.Fl.Wt.	Poor	Fair	Good	Good
8%	6. DOROVAN-DARE-JOHNSTON												
	Dorovan	30%	Sev. Fl.	Sev. Fl.	Sev. Fl.	Sev. Fl.	Sev. Fl.	Sev. Fl.	Sev. Fl.	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor
	Dare	30%	Sev. Fl.	Sev. Fl.	Sev. Fl.	Sev. Fl.	Sev. Fl.	Sev. Fl.	Sev. Fl.	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor
	Johnston	20%	Sev. Fl.	Sev. Fl.	Sev. Fl.	Sev. Fl.	Sev. Fl.	Sev. Fl.	Sev. Fl.	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor
			Slopes >10% impose limitations; 10-25% - Mod.; 25%+ - Sev.	Slopes >10% impose limitations; 10-15% - Mod.; 15%+ - Sev.	Slopes >6% impose limitations; 6-10% - Mod.; 10%+ - Sev.	Slopes >10% impose limitations; 10-25% - Mod.; 25%+ - Sev.	Slopes >6% impose limitations; 6-10% - Mod.; 10%+ - Sev.	Slopes >10% impose sev. limitations	Slopes >25% impose sev. limitations				

Abbreviations for Limiting Factors:
Fl - Flood hazard
Wt - Water table
Traf - Trafficability
Sh-Sw - Shrink-swell potential
R - Rock
Perc - Percolation rate
Cor - Corrosion potential
Er - Inherent erodibility

TSC - Traffic supporting capacity
Prod - Productivity
AWC - Available water capacity

Abbreviations for degree of limitations;
Slt. - Slight; Mod. - Moderate; Sev. - Severe

1/ Structures whose footings are in subsoil.
2/ Refers to roads and streets that have subsoil for base.
3/ Peanuts, tobacco.
4/ Corn, soybeans and small grain.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA
[illegible]-SCS-FORT WORTH, TEX. 1979
8-72-4-R-25727

EXISTING COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water Facilities

1. The Bryantsville Community is located approximately three miles north of Murfreesboro on U. S. 258 halfway between Murfreesboro and Como to the northwest off U. S. 258. This Rural Water Association System consists of one well and pumphouse, a chlorinator, a hydro-pneumatic tank and 2, 3 and 4-inch water mains.

There are approximately ±5,300 linear feet of 2-inch main. ±3,300 linear feet of 3-inch main and ±2,400 linear feet of 4-inch main for a total of ±2 miles of water mains.

The system was designed for 80 houses and there are presently approximately 74 connections. Construction of an additional well is under consideration. Present Average Day Demand is estimated at 25,000 GPD, increasing to 50,000 GPD by 2000. The maximum day demand is twice the average day demand or 50,000 GPD, increasing to 100,000 GPD by 2000. Fire protection could be provided to the area by construction of a 100,000 gallon elevated storage tank, which would meet fire flow requirements to the year 2000; however, increased capacity to the distribution system to minimum 6-inch diameter mains will also be required to deliver fire flows to residential areas.

2. The Community of Union, home of a new technical college, is located approximately three miles northwest of Ahoskie on N. C. 461. The Union Utilities Corporation Water System consists of two wells, a storage tank and 2, 4 and 6-inch water mains for distribution of water. Well No. 1 is located off NCSR 1130 east of N.C. 461. Well No. 2 is located west of NCSR 1135 approximately 1,000 feet north of N.C. 461. Well No. 1 yields 90 GPM while Well No. 2 yields 100 GPM.

   The elevated storage tank has a 50,000 gallon capacity and an overflow of approximately 100 feet above foundation level. There are approximately five miles of water mains in the system. The 6-inch water mains dominate the system with (66 percent) 17,300 linear feet, while the 2 and 4-inch water mains comprise approximately 790 linear feet and 6900 linear feet respectively.

   Water Demands for the potential 197 connections, the Technical College and the new Mental Health Center is expected to reach 50,000 GPD Average Day Demand within a few years, and increasing to 100,000 GPD by the year 2000. Maximum Day Demand at twice the average day demand will be 100,000 GPD increasing to 200,000 GPD by the year 2000. Storage requirements as recommended by the National Association of Fire Underwriters is 240,000 gallons through the year 2000.

3. The Millennium Community, with financing from the Farmers Home Administration, constructed a water distribution system early in 1970. The system consists of one drilled well with a reported yield of 68 GPM equipped with 5000 gallon hydro-pneumatic tank. There are approximately

4000 L.F. of 2-inch mains and 7100 L.F. of 4-inch mains in the water distribution system.

Water demands for the potential 228 connections is estimated at 23,000 GPD Average Day Demand. Maximum Day Demand at twice the Average Day Demand will be 46,000 GPD. It is projected that the Maximum Day Demand will reach 100,000 GPD by the year 2000.

4. No other significant water systems exist in Hertford County. Many areas are, however, in need of water facilities and are discussed in detail later in this study.

Sewer Facilities

There are no sanitary sewer systems in rural Hertford County.

School Facilities

The following schools are presently operating in Hertford County:

Name of School	Grades
A.S. Cherry	K-5
Ahoskie Graded School	1,2,3
Ahoskie Middle School	6,7,8
Ahoskie High School	9,10,11,12
C.S.Brown	K-5
Murfreesboro Middle School	6,7,8
Murfreesboro High School	9,10,11,12
R.L. Vann	4,5
Riverview	K-5

Transportation

The county's present highway needs are met by three U.S.Highways, 13, 158, and 258; three State Highways, 45, 401 and 561; and a number of roads. Together, they provide all parts of the county with an excellent network of good highways. Approximately 30 miles west of the county, U.S. 158 crosses Interstate Highway 95, the most direct route to the major population centers and market areas of the northeast and southeast.

The Carolina Trailways Bus Line provides the area with daily passenger service. Stations are located in Ahoskie, Murfreesboro, and Winton.

The county is served by 12 interstate and 25 intrastate motor freight lines.

The area is served by Seaboard Coast Line Railroad. Local service includes two freight trains daily. The nearest passenger service is located at Weldon, N.C., 43 miles away.

The nearest commercial airports are located at Rocky Mount (55 miles); Elizabeth City (65 miles); and Norfolk, Virginia (65 miles). Local service for small planes is provided by an airport near Ahoskie. This field serves Hertford, Northampton and Bertie Counties.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ACTIVITIES

Major Land Use Problems

Many local governments in the Coastal Area of North Carolina are experiencing major problems as a result of poorly planned use of land. A list of potential problems would be too numerous to mention in this Plan. They may range from incompatible mixture of land uses (a smoke stack industry locating within a residential community) to the destruction of vital salt marshes which are essential as a food source for many kinds of fish.

These problems may be a result of many factors: for instance, the lack of enforced minimum standards for development (zoning, subdivision regulations, etc.); or the failure of local officials to use such standards properly. Hertford County, unlike the majority of other Coastal Counties, has had an active land use planning program since 1963.

Since then, the county has made progressive strides that are not evident in the majority of the 20 coastal counties. For instance, in 1967 the county prepared a Land Development Plan which identifies land use problems that may occur in the future.

In an effort to cope with the anticipated problems, the necessary "rules of order" have been implemented throughout the county. One such "rule" is the Hertford County Zoning Ordinance. This ordinance is enforced throughout the county. Its purpose is to assure a compatible mixture of land uses, establish minimum lot sizes according to the availability of certain services (i.e. lots having access to a public water system may be reduced from 20,000 sq. ft. to 15,000 sq. ft.), and to protect flood-prone areas from development that may be destroyed due to frequent flooding.

Enforcement of the Hertford County Subdivision Regulations assures the county of proper neighborhood design by requiring minimum standards for lot size, minimum street design standards, minimum services (water, sewer, electricity, etc.). These minimum standards of development are required of the developer to protect the public's health and safety. If the land is developed poorly, the cost of correcting the developer's mistakes frequently fall back on county tax resources. The county's interest in new development is continuing and permanent while that of the developer is usually temporary. Properly enforced regulations for subdivisions will reduce the probability of a poorly developed subdivision of land.

Hertford County is enforcing an ordinance to assure proper development of mobile home and travel trailer parks. Minimum standards are required based upon similar principles incorporated in the subdivision regulations.

In an effort to improve the quality and safety of buildings, minimum standards are enforced by the county for building structures, electrical wiring, and plumbing.

With the passage of the recent water bond, growing, densely populated rural areas will have access to public water of high quality and quantity.

Hertford County's accomplishments in land use planning are goals sought by the Coastal Area Management Act for all coastal counties. Not only has Hertford County been studying land use and its accompanying problems, but the county is also enforcing the necessary regulations needed to guide growth to areas suited for development and away from areas considered

too fragile for development. As a result, the county is not experiencing the major land use problems that are so evident in other coastal counties. Because Hertford County is the coastal county located farthest from the coast, many of the fragile and environmentally critical areas that have been identified by the Coastal Area Management Act are not located in Hertford County (i.e. sand dunes, ocean beaches,etc.). Those areas that have been identified as fragile and environmentally critical areas earlier in this report have been protected for many years from destructive land use trends through the enforcement of the ordinances previously discussed. As a result of past planning efforts, no major land use problems have been identified. At this time, Hertford County can foresee no major trends in the economy which may have any significant impact on future land use.

The county will continue to enforce these minimum development standards throughout the county with special attention to areas that are identified by the county and the Coastal Resources Commission as fragile and environmentally critical areas. Through this continued planning effort and cooperation with appropriate state and federal agencies, Hertford County will strive in the future to avoid major land use problems that prove destructive to fragile, environmentally critical areas and areas where important natural environments are found.

Alternative Policies

The goals and policies adopted by the county citizens were formed as a result of various methods used to measure citizen views.

A set of alternative goals may be established for various public service categories based upon the results of the citizen survey/questionnaire that

was distributed throughout the county. They are as follows:

(a) Law Enforcement: Drugs were perceived to be a problem and more money should be spent to control illegal drugs. More money should be spent for crime prevention and control,and to control organized crime.

(b) Environmental Considerations: Industries and large developments should be required to file environmental impact statements. Economic development should not be considered over environmental considerations and more jobs should not be considered over clean air and water. It would be worth paying a higher cost for products if it meant no pollution.

(c) Land Use Planning: Mobile homes should be subject to minimum standards of design and layout on the land. There is danger in rapid development,and growth should be slow and controlled. The county should continue to plan future development.

(d) Educational Facilities: School facilities and services are adequate; however, more should be spent to maintain and enhance educational opportunities to all Hertford County citizens.

(e) Community Facilities: Community facilities are serving the community well. More money should be spent for services to maintain and enhance the delivery of county services to all Hertford County residents.

(f) Recreation: Recreation facilities are inadequate and more public funds should be appropriated for public recreation facilities and programs.

(g) Industrial Development and Employment: Unemployment and employment opportunities are problems that should be alleviated. There is not enough economic development in the county and more industry would improve the quality of life. Industry should not be allowed to develop at the expense of the environment.

(h) Medical Facilities: Medical facilities and staff are inadequate, and more money should be spent for health and medical care.

(i) Social Services: More public funds should be spent for assistance to the old and poor.

Land Use Policy Statement

As a result of the in-depth study of past, present, and projected land use, a policy statement, to be used as a guide for future land use decisions, was adopted. It calls for the continuing enforcement of the county Zoning Ordinance, Subdivision Regulations, Mobile Home and Travel Trailer Park Ordinance and Building Codes within each of the five classifications of land. Emphasis will be placed on compatible land use practices within each classification. The following policy statements served as a guide for classifying land in Hertford County.

The Developed classification designates all land that has access to both public water and sewer and 2,000 people per square mile. In areas of Hertford County so designated, all of the ordinances and codes will continue to be enforced. The zoning districts which will be allowed to develop are residential-agriculture, riverside residential and camping, riverside business, heavy industrial, light industrial, highway commercial, and historic districts.

The Transition classification designates all land that has either 2,000 population per square mile and no public water and sewer, or land that has public water and sewer but does not have 2,000 people per square mile. The same ordinances, codes, and zoning districts applicable to the Developed Classification will apply to the Transition classification.

The Community classification designates all lands that have minimum public services and includes clusters of one or more land uses. The same ordinances, codes and zoning districts applicable to the Developed classification will apply to the Community classification.

The Rural classification includes all lands not included in the Developed, Transition, Community and Conservation classes. All adopted minimum standards for development shall apply to this Classification. The airport district and the zoning districts allowed in the Developed classification will apply to the Rural Classification.

Conservation is the fifth class. This identifies all land which should be maintained essentially in its normal state and where very limited or no public services are provided. These lands are fragile and may be easily destroyed by development. All minimum standards for development will apply to conservation designated areas. The flood plain and historic districts of the Zoning Ordinance will be allowed to develop in Conservation lands.

Public Participation

The Hertford County Citizen Planning Team made various efforts to acquire citizen input into this plan.

The County Commissioners delegated the responsibility for developing the plan and acquiring citizen input to the Planning Board. Questionnaires were distributed in an effort to reach the 6,555 households in the county. Planning Board meetings were open for anyone who wished to voice their input. The local newspapers printed Coastal Area Management materials and dates of meetings. The local radio station (WRCS) ran public service spots urging participation and explaining the Coastal Area Management Act. Civic club requests were numerous and requests were fulfilled by a Coastal Area Management Act presentation and questionnaire distribution.

The planning process in Hertford County has been continuous since the early 1960's. Accomplishments that have been achieved during this time have been listed in this study under the section entitled "Previous Planning". Throughout this process numerous public meetings and hearings have been held by local citizens. Periodically, every segment and cross section of the Hertford County population has been active or aware of the planning process throughout this time frame.

Turnout at the Planning Board's Public meetings regarding Coastal Area Management has been relatively light despite efforts made to encourage the public's participation. The light turnout may be attributed to various factors identified by Mr. David Stick at a county-wide public hearing on June 4, 1975, as follows:

(1) Land development pressures on Hertford County are not as intense and varied as the immediate Coastal Area. As a result, Hertford

County citizens tend not to identify with coastal problems as these are defined in the remainder of the coastal plain.

(2) Hertford County has been actively planning since the early 1960's. They have adopted and are enforcing those land use tools identified earlier in this report. As a result the planning process is nothing "new", and many may believe their initial input to be sufficient.

The effort to acquire citizen views was made by local officials in Hertford County as outlined in this section. The results of that effort and the results of the questionnaires were incorporated into the Coastal Area Management Act Plan and Policy Statement.

ESTIMATED DEMAND

Population and Economy

The population of Hertford County is projected to increase at a moderate rate each decade to the year 2025.

The past trend of population distribution represents a desire of county residents to live within corporate boundaries. This trend is loosing momentum and is expected to decline more as a result of the county's efforts to extend public services to rural areas --- particularly public water services. The county may witness an increase in the demand for a variety of public services as this trend continues.

Hertford County is expected to continue the trend of rural farm dwellings decreasing while the percent of rural non-farm residences increase.

Until job opportunities are enhanced to a greater degree, the county will continue to loose productive citizens in the age group 25-44. A corresponding increase in the dependent, non-productive age group will continue to increase at a greater rate. This imbalance will continue to be detrimental to the level of material well-being.

Until employment opportunities are more numerous for the county's minority population, the out-migration of this population segment is expected to continue.

Future Land Needs

The area of land designated on the Hertford County Land Classification Map as Developed was based upon existing population, services, and density of development. The Transition classification was designated in areas where growth

has already occurred or where facilities have already been constructed in anticipation of growth. The Community designation applies to areas where minimum services are located or expected to be developed for a cluster of residents. Rural areas remain where the extension of services is anticipated to be minimal.

Conservation areas were designated where lands were considered too fragile for development.

These principles served as a guide to the Citizen Planners as they determined future land needs for each designated land classification. The ten year population estimate was also used as a guide in conjunction with the principles just described.

If future growth is guided by these principles, the capabilities of the land and water to sustain the estimated population increase will be enhanced.

Community Facilities Needs

Sewer Services

It has been recommended by the Comprehensive Water and Sewer Study for Hertford County that the present practices of using septic tanks and leeching fields for the disposal of waste from residences and small commercial users throughout the rural areas of the county be continued.

According to the Regional Water Resources Management studies, the following recommendation is made:

The Towns of Aulander and Ahoskie, and the Millennium and South Aulander Water Associations have recently been delineated into the same "201 Facility Planning Area".

Pending final conclusions of the facility study, it is recommended that the Town of Aulander and the two water associations continue present methods of wastewater disposal and treatment.

School Facilities

Table XXVI lists the County's public schools, the average daily membership (ADM) for the school year 1974-75, and the capacity of each building facility to house additional students.* Three schools are presently operating at maximum capactiy while the remainder have enough space to increase the number of students by 100-200 pupils.

TABLE XXVI

Name of School	Grades	ADM for 1974-75	Capacity
A. S. Cherry	K-5	126	100 more
Ahoskie Graded School	1,2,3	613	Maximum
Ahoskie Middle School	6,7,8	892	Maximum
Ahoskie High School	9,10,11,12	1087	100 more
C. S. Brown	K-5	254	200 more
Murfreesboro Middle School	6,7,8	524	100 more
Murfreesboro High School	9,10,11,12	657	100 more
R. L. Vann	4, 5	440	200 more
Riverview	K-5	590	Maximum

*Assistant Superintendent, Hertford County Public School system.

Primary Transportation Facility

According to the Department of Transportation, the practical capacity for a two-way highway is between 5,700 - 8,200 vehicles per day. According to a recent traffic count of the Hertford County transportation network by the Department of Transportation, there are no public transportation routes presently exceeding the maximum capacity.

There are two averages that are close to the recommended maximum capacity. Highway 158-258 between S.R. 1300 and the Murfreesboro town limits averaged 7,400 vehicles per day while highway 13 immediately north of the Ahoskie town limits averaged 8,000.

Water Services

Hertford County should contemplate becoming the owner of the Bryantsville Water Association, act as the local unit of government and receive grant funds for the area. The change of ownership should be by negotiated contract with terms agreeable to both parties.

According to Region Q's publication titled Water Resources Management, the Bryantsville water system should add a second well.

It is suggested that Hertford County investigate the possibility of owning the Union Water Association. Under County ownership, the association will become eligible for state and federal grants and be under the financial responsibility of the County.

Water supply will continue to be provided from groundwater sources in the area. Wells should be designed to pump the maximum day demand in a 12-hour pumping period. In the case of the Union Water Association, this will require a well pumping rate of 280 GPM.

An additional 200,000 gallons of elevated storage should be provided in order to meet fire flow recommendations to the year 2000.

The Water Resources Management studies written for Region Q suggests that the Union Water Corporation maintain their existing system.

It is suggested that Hertford County become owner of the Millenium Water Association. This can be accomplished through negotiations with the officials of the County and the Millennium Water Association. With the County of Hertford the owner, grants may be received for system construction, maintenance and operation. Under the Non-Profit Association, no Clean Water Bond Grants from the State of North Carolina can be received which imposes restrictions for development of the water system to the area.

Water supply will continue to be provided from groundwater sources in the area. Wells should be designed to pump the Maximum Day Demand in a 12-hour pumping period. In the case of Millennium Water Association this will require a well pumping rate of 140 GPM.

To meet the fire flow recommendations of the National Association of Fire Underwriters through the year 2000, 240,000 gallons of elevated storage should be provided (or 250,000 in standard tank sizes).

The region study by the Mid-East Commission titled Water Resources Management recommends that the Millennium Water Corporation join the Aulander and South Aulander systems.

Detailed cost estimates of Phase I - Immediate Needs are provided in the appendix. Estimates of other phases are provided to show the project in terms of current costs so the total scope of the Water Facilities Plan for the 25 year design period may be comprehended. Estimates shown include all costs

expected to be incurred by the construction of the proposed water systems, i.e., service connection including meter, valves, hydrants, booster stations, tanks, engineering, administrative, legal and others.

Sewage Facilities

No rural sewage facilities are being contemplated during the planning period.

CARRYING CAPACITY: LAND AND WATER

The Coastal Resources Commission is requiring that crucial and identifiable carrying capacity issues be addressed in the land use plans. "Particular attention should be given to the capability of the land to sustain whatever growth is called for, with emphasis on the limitations of the natural resources of the area." The planning problem thus involves determining at a point in time, given existing and available technology, existing economic ability to finance growth, available energy resources, and acceptable concepts of life styles, the optimum carrying capacity of an area.

The increasing awareness of the great value, both in ecological and in economical terms, of our estuarine waters and wetlands has caused increased concern over the quality of our coastal surface waters. These coastal waters are the collecting basins for land run-off from adjacent areas, for the drainage of the entire eastern divide, and for seepage of effluents from adjacent ground waters.

Perhaps the most significant index is the number of acres of state waters closed to the taking of shellfish. As of the end of February, approximately 670,000 acres, or about one-third of the state's coastal waters, were closed to our oyster and clam fishermen. Another indication of the degredation of water quality is the increases in fish diseases over the past decade culminating in significant fish mortalities in Albemarle Sound during the summer of 1975. Such trends are not as yet irreversible.

Diminution of the quality and availability of ground water resources in the coastal area is also a significant potential problem in the coastal area and hence also a potential carrying capacity limitation.

Most of the groundwater pollution resulting from surface activities remains within the upper few feet of the water table; however, the polluted ground water flows laterally and discharges into streams, sounds, and other surface water bodies, and usually causes deterioration of the surface water quality.

Areas in which the water table aquifer is the primary source of fresh water and areas in which the soil conditions are not suitable for waste treatment should be protected with stringent regulations to prohibit the installation of any surface pollution into the surface waters.

The increasing density pattern of septic tank systems in the coastal area has led to a degredation of both ground and surface waters.

The most recent figures indicate that in the 20 county coastal area, 89% of the land areas have soils judged to be unsuitable for conventional septic tank systems. Summarized in a different way, if conventional septic systems are used for sewage disposal in the coastal area region, approximately 90% of these systems will malfunction and fail within the first year's use.

It might be appropriate to point out here that many coastal communities may assume that the adoption and enforcement of more stringent septic tank and land use density regulations, whether at the state or local level, coupled with the possible inability of the communities to finance central sewage facilities, may tend to severely retard economic development. However, the real long run effect is that such limitations should encourage an ordered,

thoughtful pattern of development which benefits not only the permanent residents of the area but developers as well.

Detailed information concerning * actual and potential water quality problems in Hertford County follows:

Waste Treatment Plants

Ahoskie

Design capacity: 0.8 MGD
Current Flow: 0.5 MGD
Receiving stream: Ahoskie Creek (C-Swp)
Treatment: trickling filter, chlorination
Adequacy: adequate

Murfreesboro

Design capacity: 0.6 MGD
Current flow: 0.2 MGD
Receiving stream: Meherrin River (C)
Treatment: lagoons
Adequacy: needs upgrading, chlorination

Winton

Design capacity: 0.06 MGD
Current flow: 0.12 MGD
Receiving stream: Chowan River (B)
Treatment: intermediate trickling filter
Adequacy: not adequate

Areas of Concern

Harrellsville, Cofield - moderately dense development, unsewered. Severe septic tank problems due to unsuitable soil.

Tunis - potential for extensive industrial development.

*This material was prepared by the Regional Water Quality Engineers of the Northeastern and Southeastern Field Offices of the Department of Natural and Economic Resources.

Areas that are not presently served by water and sewer services obviously have carrying capacities that are determined primarily by percolation characteristics of the soils. The conventional septic tank (and the improved versions of the standard tank design) must disperse effluent at a specified rate. In addition a minimum distance from wells must be maintained to avoid contamination. The County Sanitarians Office has the authority and responsibility to test soils and determine densities in a manner consistant with public health. Typically, the minimum size lot will be 1/2 acre in areas that soil percolate well. Throughout the county population growth and location can be "steered" by the Land Development Plan backed up by a number of implementary tools such as a Flood Plain Ordinance, Zoning Ordinance, or Subdivision Regulations. In this plan, the Land Classification Map provides a general policy statement concerning where different densities will occur in the county in the future.

The capacity of the land and water to sustain growth served as the basic principle for population and density allocation to the various classifications of land (see page 63).

Areas of the county witnessing carrying capacity problems were not allocated intensive population growth that would increase the severity of their problem.

PLAN DESCRIPTION

Land Classification

The purpose of the Land Classification System is to encourage coordination and consistency between local land use policies and those of State Government. Lands are classified by the local governments. The Coastal Resources Commission then reviews those classifications to ensure conformance with minimum guidelines for the system. The coastal county maps taken together will be the principal policy guide for governmental decisions and activities which affect land use in the coastal area.

The system provides a guide for public investment in land. For example, state and local agencies can anticipate the need for early acquisition of lands and easements in the Transition class for schools, recreation, transportation and other public facilities.

The system can also provide a useful framework for budgeting and planning for the construction of community facilities such as water and sewer systems, schools, and roads. The resources of many state and federal agencies, as well as those of the local government which are used for such facilities, can then be more efficiently allocated.

In addition, such a system will aid in better coordination of regulatory policies and decisions. Conservation and Rural Production lands will help to focus the attention of state and local agencies and interests concerned with the valuable natural resources of the state. On the other hand, lands in the Transition and Community classes will be of special concern to those agencies and interests who work for high quality development through

local land use controls such as zoning and subdivision regulations.

Finally, the system can help to provide guidance for a more equitable distribution of the land tax burden. Private lands which are in the Rural and Conservation classes should have low taxes to reflect the policy that few, if any, public services will be provided to these lands. In contrast, lands in the Transition class should be taxed to pay for the large cost of new public services which will be required to support the density of growth anticipated.

The following is a list describing each classification and its applicability to Hertford County.

Developed

The Developed classification designates all land that has access to both public water and sewer, educational systems, and road systems--all of which are able to support the present population and its accompanying land uses including commercial, industrial, and institutional. These are areas with a minimum population of 2,000 people per square mile. In Hertford County, only Ahoskie and Murfreesboro meet these criteria.

Transition

The Transition classification designates all land that has either 2,000 people per square mile and no public water and sewer, or land that has public water and sewer but does not have 2,000 people per square mile. All land within the corporate limits of Winton is classified as Transition. In addition Transition lands are identified immediately adjacent to the Winton, Ahoskie, and Murfreesboro town limits.

Community

The Community classification designates all lands that have minimum public services and includes clusters of one or more land uses. The Community class is mapped at several locations in Hertford County. These include: Millenium, St. John, Poor Town, U.S. 13 and S.R. 1419 south of Ahoskie, Union, Menola, California, Oak Villa, Cofield, Harrellsville, Como, Barretts Crossroads, Mapleton, and areas south and east of the Murfreesboro planning area.

Rural

The Rural classification includes all lands not included in the Developed, Transition, Community and Conservation classes. Only limited public services are expected to be developed in these areas (access roads, electrical lines, etc.). The majority of Hertford County's land is classed as Rural.

Conservation

Conservation is the fifth class. This identifies all land which should be maintained essentailly in its natural state and where very limited or no public services are provided. These lands are fragile and may be easily destroyed by development. Areas adjacent to the Chowan, Meherrin, and Wiccacon Rivers have been proposed as Conservation. These areas have been identified as flood prone areas and wooded swampland.

Population and Density Allocation

The majority of the population increase estimated to occur within the ten year planning period will be encouraged to develop in the county where identified constraints are not apparent. In the Capacity Section of this report, Ahoskie is the only municipality in Hertford County with a sewer treatment operation judged as adequate by the Regional Water Quality Engineers of the Department of Natural and Economic Resources; therefore, most of the population growth should occur within the Ahoskie Planning Area. Ahoskie/Aulander has been designated as a 201 sewer planning area. The 201 report will not be completed until July, 1976. The Town should implement the recommendations of the report.

The Murfreesboro Planning area can withstand very little of the estimated urban growth portrayed for the county in this report. According to the Water Quality Engineers' report, the Murfreesboro treatment facility needs upgrading and chlorination in order to service the existing population. Murfreesboro will be presented with a 201 sewer facility report with recommendations for upgrading their facility. In order to sustain continued urban growth, the town should implement suggested recommendations from the 201 report.

The Town of Winton's treatment system is inadequately serving the existing population. The Town cannot withstand further urban growth without first upgrading its sewer treatment facilities. The recommendations of the 201 sewer facility plan should be implemented to adequately service the existing population and future urban growth.

The Harrellsville, Cofield and Como areas may sustain significantly little population increase due to soil constraints to septic tanks. Until these areas implement the construction of sewer treatment facilities, the feasibility of accomodating intensive urban development is impractical. When the 201 sewer facilities study for these areas is complete, recommendations of the 201 study should be implemented in order to service existing and future growth.

A small segment of the estimated population increase should locate in the rural areas of the county. This development should be encouraged to occur within the Community designated areas where the county's public water system is scheduled to be constructed.

POTENTIAL AREAS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

The Coastal Area Management Act provides that local land use plans "shall give special attention to the protection and appropriate development of Areas of Environmental Concern".

The 1974 Legislature found that "the coastal area, and in particular the estuaries, are among the most biologically productive regions of this State and of the nation" but in recent years the area "has been subjected to increasing pressures which are the result of the often conflicting needs of a society expanding in industrial development, in population, and in the recreational aspirations of its citizens".

"Unless these pressures are controlled by coordinated management," the Act states, "the very features of the coast which make it economically, aesthetically, and ecologically rich will be destroyed".

To prevent this destruction the Act charges the Coastal Resources Commission with the responsibility for identifying types of areas, and designating specific areas --water as well as land -- in which uncontrolled or incompatible development might result in irreparable damage. It further instructs the Commission to determine what types of use or development are appropriate within such areas, and it calls on local governments to give special attention to these environmentally fragile and important areas in developing their land use plans.

For the local government identification program, the local governments are required to use the categories and descriptions included

in the Coastal Resources Commission's Guidelines. Specifically, local plans must list each class of potential AEC which occurs in the community. Written statements of specific land uses which may be allowed in each of the proposed classes of AECs must be included. These allowable land uses must be consistent with the policy objectives and appropriate land uses adopted by the Coastal Resources Commission.

The following are proposed AECs to be considered as permanent areas at a later date by the Coastal Resources Commission.

Historic Places

(a) Description: Defined as historical, archaeological, and other places and properties owned, managed or assisted by the State of North Carolina; and properties of areas that are designated by the Secretary of the Interior as National Historic Landmarks.

(b) Significance: Historic resources are both non-renewable and fragile. They owe their significance to their association with American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture.

(c) Appropriate Land Uses: Land use which will result in substantial irreversible damage to the historic value of the area is inappropriate.

(d) Applicability to Hertford County: Properties in Hertford County which meet the definition of "historic places" include the John Wheeler House and the Rea Store, both located in Murfreesboro.

Estuarine Waters

(a) Description: Estuarine waters are defined as "all of the water of the Atlantic Ocean within the boundary of North Carolina and all the waters of the bays, sounds, rivers, and tributaries thereto seaward of the

dividing line between coastal fishing waters and inland fishing waters, as set forth in an agreement adopted by the Wildlife Resources Commission and the Department of Conservation and Development filed with the Secretary of State.

(b) Significance: Estuaries are among the most productive natural environments of North Carolina. They not only support valuable commercial and sports fisheries, but are also utilized for commercial navigation, recreation, and aesthetic purposes. Species dependent upon estuaries such as menhaden, shrimp, flounder, oysters, and crabs make up over 90 percent of the total value of North Carolina's commercial catch. These species must spend all or some part of their life cycle in the estuary. The high level of commercial and sports fisheries and the aesthetic appeal of coastal North Carolina is dependent upon the protection and sustained quality of our estuarine areas.

(c) Appropriate Uses: Highest priority shall be allocated to the conservation of estuarine waters. The development of navigational channels, the use of bulkheads to prevent erosion, and the building of piers or wharfs where no other feasible alternative exists are examples of land uses appropriate within estuarine waters, provided that such land uses will not be detrimental to the biological and physical estuarine functions and public trust rights. Projects which would directly or indirectly block or impair existing navigation channels, increase shoreline erosion, deposit spoils below mean high tide, cause adverse water circulation patterns, violate water quality standards, or cause degradation of shellfish waters are generally considered incompatible with the management of estuarine waters.

(d) Applicability to Hertford County: Estuarine waters in Hertford County

have been identified as the Chowan River, the Meherrin River, and the Wiccacon River as far west as N.C. 45.

Public Trust Waters

(a) Description: All waters of the Atlantic Ocean and the lands thereunder from the mean high water mark to the seaward limit of State jurisdiction; all natural bodies of water subject to measurable lunar tides and lands thereunder to the mean high water mark; all navigable natural bodies of water and lands thereunder to the mean high water or ordinary high water mark as the case may be, except privately owned lakes to which the public has no right of access; all waters in artificially created bodies of water in which exists significant public fishing resources or other public resources, which are accessible to the public by navigation from bodies of water in which the public has rights of navigation; all waters in artificially created bodies of water in which the public has acquired rights by prescription, custom, usage, dedication or any other means. In determining whether the public has acquired rights in artificially created bodies of water, the following factors shall be considered: (i) the use of the body of water by the public; (ii) the length of time the public has used the area; (iii) the value of public resources in the body of water; (iv) whether the public resources in the body of water are mobile to the extent that they can move into natural bodies of water; (v) whether the creation of the artificial body of water required permission from the State; and (vi) the value of the body of water to the public for navigation from one public area to another public area.

(b) Significance: The public has rights in these waters including navigation and recreation. In addition, these waters support valuable commercial and sports fisheries, have aesthetic value, and are important potential resources for economic development.

(c) Appropriate Uses: Any land use which interferes with the public right of navigation, or other public trust rights, which the public may be found to have in these waters, shall not be allowed. The development of navigational channels, drainage ditches, the use of bulkheads to prevent erosion, and the building of piers or wharfs are examples of land uses appropriate within public trust waters provided that such land uses will not be detrimental to the biological and physical functions and public trust rights. Projects which would directly or indirectly block or impair existing navigation channels, increase shoreline erosion, deposit spoils below mean high tide, cause adverse water circulation patterns, violate water quality standards, or cause degradation of shellfish waters are generally considered incompatible with the management of public trust waters.

(d) Applicability to Hertford County: Includes all waters that are capable of being navigated in its natural condition by the ordinary modes of navigation used for recreational purposes.

Areas that Sustain Remnant Species

(a) Description: Areas that sustain remnant species are those places that support native plants or animals, rare or endangered, within the coastal area. Such places provide habitat conditions necessary for the survival of existing populations or communities of rare or endangered

species within the county. Determination will be by the Commission based upon accepted lists published by the State or Federal Government and written reports or testimony of competent experts indicating that a species is rare or endangered within the coastal area.

(b) Significance: Complex natural areas provide the few remaining examples of conditions that existed within the coastal area prior to settlement by Western man. Often these natural areas provide habitat conditions suitable for rare or endangered species or they support plant and animal communities representative of pre-settlement conditions. These areas help provide a historical perspective to changing natural conditions in the coastal area and together are important and irreplaceable scientific and educational resources.

(c) Appropriate Land Uses: Lands within the AEC shall not be planned for uses or kinds of development that will unnecessarily jeopardize the natural or primitive character of the natural area directly or indirectly through increased accessibility. Additionally, lands adjacent to the complex natural area should not be planned for additional development that would unnecessarily endanger the recognized value of the AEC. The variability between kinds of complex natural areas and between land uses adjacent to those natural areas means that the range of permissible uses and intensity of use must be carefully tailored to the individual area.

(d) Applicability to Hertford County: The red-cockaded woodpecker and the short-nose Atlantic sturgeon are thought to be the only endangered species which occur.

CITY/COUNTY RELATIONSHIP

Under the Coastal Area Management Act, each incorporated municipal government within each coastal county was given the option of doing its own Land Development Plan or relinquishing this task and giving the responsibility to the county. Ahoskie was the only town in Hertford County requesting to do its plan locally.

There were several methods employed by the county and towns to assure that goals, policies, and land classification would not be conflicting. A questionnaire was distributed to all parts of the county to citizens within each city jurisdiction as well as to those in the rural, unincorporated areas. A joint town and county public hearing was held in an effort to coordinate all aspects of the planning process. The same planning consultant was employed by the county and towns, which served as a liason between the two. This prevented conflicts that might normally occur due to a lack of communication when two or more consultants are involved. The city's plan is now an integral part of the county plan.

As you review the Land Classification Map, you will notice each classification flows from the towns' jurisdiction to the county in compliance with the classification definitions.

AHOSKIE LAND USE PLAN

PRESENT CONDITIONS

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Ahoskie, the largest community in Hertford County today, had its beginning as a railroad logging, siding, and loading station at the intersection of the Old Colonial Road and the railroad. There were two small commissaries for the loggers and a couple of homes constructed sometime between 1885, when the first train ran through Ahoskie, and 1889, when the first post office was established by J. A. Copeland. With the saw mill operations to boost the economy, Ahoskie's population had grown to 45 persons in 1890.

Agriculture products, too, were marketed, processed in, and shipped through Ahoskie. A cotton gin was in operation by the year of incorporation (1893). Gradually the agricultural production of the country side began to diversify. This diversification demanded a greater variety of goods, services, marketing and processing facilities. Because of this, Ahoskie became a boom town growing to 302 persons at the turn of the Century; 924 persons in 1910, and 1,429 in 1920.

As transportation facilities improved, Ahoskie assumed another function. Its strategic location and rail connections made the town a natural choice as a regional distribution point for wholesale goods.

During these years of development, the town's people were not idle, they worked to extend Ahoskie's trade influences throughout the entire Roanoke-Chowan region. They developed schools, a library, hospital and public utilities.

Industry was encouraged to locate in the community effecting a greater diversity in the economy of the town. This industrial diversity enabled Ahoskie to overcome the effects of a gradually declining agricultural economy and, thereby, maintain its position as a stable community.

This synopsis of historical development indicates the various roles that Ahoskie plays in its region and for its people:

1. A service and trade center for the agricultural region.
2. A marketing and processing center for the region.
3. A wholesale center for northeastern North Carolina.
4. An industrial center.
5. A place of residence, employment and recreation for its citizens.

This report is concerned with planning the future development of Ahoskie so that it may fulfill these functions to the optimum degree while at the same time, keeping to a minimum any conflict that might arise between these various functions. To do this, detailed knowledge of the existing conditions is necessary.

Existing Population

Population Trend

Population characteristics involving size, distribution and trends serve to indicate the need for future public services such as water, sewer, law enforcement, and recreation, etc. There are various reasons why population changes occur. The most obvious factor causing population change is economic conditions, particularly employment opportunity.

The Town of Ahoskie has grown rapidly since the turn of the centruy, increasing in population at a greater pace than any other town in Hertford County.

The development of commerce, industry, and transportation have made Ahoskie the center of Hertford County's industrial and commercial life and one of the chief wholesale points in northeastern North Carolina.

In 1900 the population of Ahoskie was 302, by 1930 it had jumped to 1,940, an increase of 542 percent. From 1930 to 1970 the population more than doubled, bringing the total to 5,105, an increase of 163 percent.

Seasonal Population Fluctuations

Unlike many other coastal towns, Ahoskie experiences no seasonal population fluctuation resulting from tourism. This is due to its position far inland from the major tourist attracting bodies of water.

Future Population

The citizens of Ahoskie anticipate the population trend will continue increasing each decade by approximately 15 percent, reaching an estimated population of 7,760 by the year 2025 (See Table XXVII).

TABLE XXVII, POPULATION PROJECTION

TOWN OF AHOSKIE

1970	1980	1990	2025
5,105	5,850	6,825	7,760
Increase by decade	14.5%	16.5%	13.6%

Age Distribution by Race and Sex

According to the following age distribution tables, out-migration of the productive age groups 25 - 44 in both races occurred between 1960 and 1970. Within this age group the white population out-migration totaled 88 as compared to 49 for the Negro population. The dependent age groups 65-75+ increased in both racial categories by a total of 200 people.

Another trend is also evident. The age ranges 0-9 decreased by 140 people for the white population and by 42 people for the negro population for a total decrease of 182. This is significant when compared to an increase in the same groups between 1950-1960 of 369. This change in distribution may be attributed to two main factors:

1. Improved birth control methods and education; and
2. The out-migration of the population groups 20-44.

AGE DISTRIBUTION BY SEX-RACE

MALE - WHITE

Age	1960 Census Population	1970 Census Population	Migration
0 - 4	159	107	-52
5 - 9	129	123	-6
10 - 14	101	180	79
15 - 19	87	111	24
20 - 24	61	86	25
25 - 34	204	139	-65
35 - 44	204	208	4
45 - 54	147	205	58
55 - 64	105	130	25
65 - 74	60	104	44
75 +	22	40	18

FEMALE - WHITE

Age	1960 Census Population	1970 Census Population	Migration
0 - 4	142	64	-78
5 - 9	122	118	- 4
10 - 14	120	158	38
15 - 19	77	133	56
20 - 24	80	72	- 8
25 - 34	212	195	-17
35 - 44	204	194	-10
45 - 54	192	208	16
55 - 64	131	170	39
65 - 74	91	137	46
75 +	49	111	62

MALE - NEGRO

Age	1960 Census Population	1970 Census Population	Migration
0 - 4	131	107	-24
5 - 9	134	135	1
10 - 14	87	112	25
15 - 19	73	160	87
20 - 24	52	39	-13
25 - 34	111	93	-18
35 - 44	105	87	-18
45 - 54	85	102	17
55 - 64	58	87	29
65 - 74	36	25	-11
75 +	19	24	5

FEMALE - NEGRO

Age	1960 Census Population	1970 Census Population	Migration
0 - 4	126	94	-32
5 - 9	114	127	13
10 - 14	102	134	32
15 - 19	77	121	44
20 - 24	69	74	5
25 - 34	137	101	-36
35 - 44	120	143	23
45 - 54	112	116	4
55 - 64	68	127	59
65 - 74	39	64	25
75 +	29	40	11

Housing

Housing characteristics serve as a measurement of the quality of residential living conditions throughout a community. In this section, pertinent data have been compiled to convey an overall picture of housing conditions in Ahoskie.

According to the 1970 Census on housing, Ahoskie contained 1632 housing units, 79% of which were single-family dwellings. 807 units were owner-occupied. 77% of these were owned by white heads of household.

Renter-occupied units totaled 799, 51.5% of which were occupied by a white head of household. 69.5% of the total housing units in Ahoskie had five or more rooms. 80% have four or less people per unit.

The quality of residential living conditions may be measured to a large degree by the availability of plumbing facilities. 77% of the total housing market in Ahoskie had all plumbing facilities.

92% of the owner-occupied units had all plumbing facilities, whereas, only 63% of all renter-occupied units had all plumbing facilities.

72% of the negro owner-occupied units had all plumbing facilities compared to 31% of all negro renter-occupied units.

Existing Economy

Employment

In Table XXVIII, the 1970 census count revealed that the greatest number of persons employed by industries were employed by wholesale and retail establishments, followed closely by manufacturing.

Table XXVIII, Count of Employed Persons 14 and Older by Industry

Construction	129	Finance, insurance business, repr.	54
Manufacturing	429	Other professional services	216
Durable goods	201	Educational services	179
Transportation	16	Public administration	88
Communication, utilities sanitation service	84	Other industries	223
Wholesale and retail	521		

Within the above industries, actual occupations were distributed as follows: (See Table XXIX)

Table XXIX, Count of Employed Persons 14 and Older by Occupation

Professional, technical and kindred	291	Craftsmen, foremen, etc.	232
Farmers and farm managers	0	Operative and kindred	293
Managers, officials, proprietors	220	Service (including household)	321
Clerical and kindred	245	Farm laborers and foremen	5
Sales workers	197	Laborers (excluding farm and mine)	175

Until a more diversified number of employing firms locate in the Ahoskie area, this trend is expected to continue.

Existing Land Use

Residential Land Use

Residential land use in Ahoskie has developed in close proximity to the central business district. High density residential (R-6) development has occurred continguous to the central business district in the northwest, south, and eastern sections of town. Moderate density residential (R-10) has developed adjacent to and farther out from the high density residential (R-6) areas. Moderate density residential (R-10, R-15) construction is evident primarily in the north, southwest, and southeastern sections of town. Low density residential (R-20) areas do not exist within the city limits; however, they do occur within the one mile extraterritorial area along all radial highways leading into town. The only exception is the use of land along Jernigan's Swamp Road which is predominantly rural farm.

Undeveloped land surrounds the town except for specific areas where the corporate limits intersect with the radial highways, the low income housing project on Jernigan's Swamp Road, and Highway 13 south. It is anticipated that approximately 90% of this vacant land will be used for future residential development.

Commercial Land Use

The commercial areas of Ahoskie have followed a pattern of development recognized in many other towns. The central business district supports a concentrated development of commercial facilities with emphasis upon large scale stores and specialized shops serving a regional trading area.

A strip commercial area has developed along Memorial Drive on both sides extending from approximately 1800 feet beyond the corporate limits to Peachtree Street. This area contains a variety of commercial uses including highway commercial, neighborhood businesses, and a shopping center. Similar development along Academy Street includes highway commercial and neighborhood businesses and extends from the hospital in a southwesterly direction 1200 feet beyond the corporate limits.

Highway commercial establishments are located on Academy Street between Church and Main Streets as well as Alton and Baker Streets. A few other isolated highway commercial areas are located throughout the Ahoskie planning jurisdiction.

Industrial Land Use

Industrial uses are located along major radial highway and railroad facilities. Major industrial sites have been developed between Highway 13 South and the Seaboard Railroad, along each side of the Seaboard Railroad between Snipes and First Streets, and along the Seaboard Railroad between Maple and Hill Streets. Another is found adjacent to the east side of the railroad between Church Street and Memorial Drive.

Government and Institutional Land Use

This category includes the Roanoke-Chowan Hospital and other medical services , schools, and governmental offices. These land uses are located primarily in the western section of town.

Cultural, Entertainment, and Recreation Land Use

The land acquired for these particular uses includes all churches and recreation sites. The recreation sites are located along Richard and Snipes Streets in the eastern section of town. A recreation center and building is located behind and adjacent to the Ahoskie Middle School.

(See map, "Existing Land Use")

CURRENT PLANS, POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

Ahoskie has made past efforts to plan the future growth and use of land. Previous efforts include the following studies and regulations:

Population and Economy, Sept. 1964 ---

The population and economy study serves two purposes. Its primary purpose is to provide data which will be useful in formulating a plan for the orderly physical growth and development of the subject area. This study provides an inventory of the population and economic resources of the Town of Ahoskie and the surrounding area. Based upon the analysis of past trends and present conditions, the population and economic growth are projected into the future. This information combined with a survey and analysis of land use in Ahoskie formed the basis of the land development plan for the town.

Ahoskie Land Development Plan, Oct. 1965 ---

This plan served as a system of goals and guidelines through which the community's future growth and change could be directed to become an environment of more desirable dimensions. This plan has served as a system of guidelines through which individual and public efforts could be directed toward a desirable arrangement of things, effecting results beneficial to both the individual and the community.

Ahoskie Zoning Ordinance, Feb., 1966 ---

Based on a study of the existing land use pattern in the community, the standards at which development has taken place, and the future land development

plan for the community, a zoning ordinance for the planning area was prepared that divides the planning area into appropriate use districts. The ordinance sets forth minimum lot area requirements, set back from lot lines, off-street parking requirements, permitted principal and accessory uses, and such other requirements to adequately guide the future development within each district. The ordinance also sets forth the powers, duties, and procedures to be followed 1) by the Board of Adjustment in granting variances and hearing appeals, 2) by the Planning Board and Governing Body in considering amendments to the ordinance, and 3) by the Zoning Administrator in issuing building permits and certificates of occupancy. The ordinance contains such general provisions as are necessary to the effective administration of the ordinance. The zoning map was prepared at a scale that will clearly set forth the district that applies to every parcel of land in the zoned area and provides an adequate guide to the zoning administrator in determining the location of district boundary lines.

Ahoskie Subdivision Regulations, Dec., 1967---

These regulations were adopted in an effort to insure sound community growth and safeguard the interest of the home owner, the subdivider, and the local government. These regulations prevent excessive governmental operating costs. At the same time, they assure to the maximum degree possible the means whereby land can be developed for the highest possible use with all of the necessary protection against deterioration and obsolescence.

The subdivision of land is a technical and business venture which not only affects the immediate return to the investor in land and the value of the land on which he may wish to build, but it also involves for the local government specific items of cost and income for the years to come which must be weighed at the time that a subdivision is under consideration.

This ordinance provides for the orderly development of the Town of Ahoskie and its environs through the control and regulation of the subdivision of land.

Commercial Areas Plan, August, 1968 ---

This publication proposes solutions to some of the basic physical problems of the business community. The recommendations of the study, if developed, will generate an efficient and attractive shopping facility to serve the needs of the individuals that live and work in the Ahoskie area.

Community Facilities Plan and Public Improvement Programs, February, 1969---

This publication is divided into two primary sections - the Community Facility Plan and the Public Improvements Program.

Examined in the Community Facilities Plan are the existing facilties, their additional needs and any recommended improvements or additions.

Within the Public Improvements Program the needed additions and replacements are placed in chronological order over a twenty year period.

Ahoskie Thoroughfare Plan, September, 1969 ---

This report is principally concerned with thoroughfare planning for the Ahoskie urban area and sets forth a functional system of thoroughfares required to serve the anticipated traffic and land development needs for the next twenty-two years. Recommended improvements are grouped into five priority

groups and some administrative and legal measures are explained to assist the Town in implementing the plan.

Design requirements for the streets comprising the thoroughfare system are indicated in terms of typical cross sections showing the number of travel lanes necessary to serve anticipated 1990 traffic movements. The travel lane requirements were developed from studies of population, economy, land use, and traffic in the study area. It is emphasized that the proposed thoroughfare plan was developed based on the anticipated growth of the urban area as explained in this report.

Capital Improvements Budget, July, 1971---

The Capital Improvements Budget is a comprehensive list of improvements needed by the Town of Ahoskie during the six year period 1971-1977. The Capital Improvements listed in this report are geared to the most pressing needs of the Town as expressed in the Public Improvements Program.

Comprehensive Housing Survey, June, 1971 ---

The Comprehensive Housing Study is an examination of substandard residential and environmental conditions that exist in the East Quadrant of Ahoskie. This area is predominantly a low income non-white neighborhood and characteristic of a blighted neighborhood. Recommendations for a coordinated strategy for rehabilitation of substandard residential neighborhoods are listed.

AHOSKIE ZONING ORDINANCE UPDATE, 1972

This represents a completely revised Zoning Ordinance for the Town of Ahoskie. The previous ordinance was enacted on January 24, 1966. This ordinance regulates structure and land use in Ahoskie and the extraterritorial area.

Subdivision Regulations Update, July, 1975---

These subdivision regulations are intended to act as a guide for the proper subdivision of land in Ahoskie and are intended to preserve and protect the public welfare. The regulations contain provisions for required streets, lot sizes, adequate water and sewer systems and other standards necessary for the protection of public health, safety and welfare.

Water Resource Management for Region Q, 1975---

The Region Q Water Resources Management Plan represents the seventh in a series of comprehensive reports of a regional scope dealing with the problems of water supply and wastewater disposal. A regionalized approach to the problems of water and sewage disposal systems will expedite the adequate provision of these services.

Ahoskie/Aulander 201 Facility Plan---

The Aulander/Ahoskie Facility Planning Area includes the Towns of Aulander and Ahoskie and a portion of Bertie and Hertford Counties. The planning area ranks 38th on the F.Y. 1975 grant funding list and has been certified to receive funds for a facilities plan. Funding allocated to date for this project is $120,000 which is available from Federal Construction Grants. The political entities of the planning area have designated the Town of Ahoskie as lead agency which has made application for these funds. The lead agency has also retained engineers to study the municipal waste disposal problems of the planning area and to prepare a facilities plan setting forth recommended actions necessary to solve the problems. The facilities plan, targeted for completion by July, 1976, should contain time schedules for the submission of final plans and specifications and completion of construction of needed facilities.

Land development regulations are currently being enforced throughout the town and its one mile extraterritorial jurisdiction. These regulations include a zoning ordinance, subdivision regulation and the North Carolina State Building Code. All are being enforced by a full time building inspector.

CONSTRAINTS

Constraints to be identified are the same as those described on page 28 through 30. A description of those Constraints that are applicable to Ahoskie follow.

Physical Limitations

There are no man-made or natural hazard areas in the Ahoskie Area.

The soils in the Ahoskie area are of three general types: Coxville, Norfolk, and Swamp series. The swamp soils are unsuitable for development other than lumbering, agricultural, recreational, or similar open uses. The Coxville soils are suitable for development only if there is public sewer service available; and Norfolk can be used for development with private waste disposal systems, provided proper care is taken to avoid overuse of the soils for this purpose. There is danger of pollution of the water aquifers, and in some instances of the soil itself, if unwise use of septic tanks is permitted.

Fragile Areas

There are no fragile areas in the Ahoskie planning area.

Resource Potential

There are no areas with resource potential in the Ahoskie planning area such as archeologic and historic sites; potentially valuable mineral sites; publicly owned forests, parks, fish and gamelands; and other non-intensive outdoor recreation lands; and privately owned wildlife sanctuaries.

The 200,000 gallon elevated storage tank is located off Memorial Drive at Catherine Street while the 500,000 gallon storage tank is on Spines Street. Both elevated storage tanks have a 97 foot overflow. Ground level storage consists of a 100,000 gallon clearwell and a 10,000 gallon clearwell.

There are approximately 16 miles of water mains with 56 percent or nine miles of the total system 6-inch mains. Approximately six miles of 8-inch and one mile of 12-inch mains are also included in the system.

There are presently 1850 connections on the Ahoskie water system, all within the corporate limits. All connections are domestic water users except for a pickle factory which uses production process water.

Per capita water usage has steadily increased to present usage of approximately 100 GPCD. The usage is estimated to increase to 110 GPCD by the year 2000, or from a present Average Day Demand of 540,000 GPD to 865,000 GPD by year 2000. The Maximum Day Demand is estimated at twice the Average Day Demand, or 1,750,000 GPD.

Sewer Services

The Town of Ahoskie has a collection system and a treatment facility located at the south end of town. Most of the town is presently served by the collection system. The treatment plant was originally constructed in 1963, with a design capacity of 0.800 mgd. It is presently operating at 63% capactiy. In 1973, changes were made to the piping at the wastewater treatment facility, and provisions were made for a trickling filter. The effluent from the treatment facility is discharged into Ahoskie Creek, which has a low-flow measurement of approximately 1.8 mgd.

Carrying Capacity: Land and Water

A discussion of the carrying capacity concept on page 63 is also applicable to Ahoskie and stipulates that Ahoskie's resources to withstand growth are adequate.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ACTIVITIES

Major Land Use Problems

The citizens realize that problems identified by the Coastal Area Management Act and the Coastal Resources Commission are serious and should be dealt with promptly. Ahoskie is not witnessing many of the problems of other coastal communities due to the town's distance from the beaches and sounds and its landlocked characteristics. As a result of these characteristics, the town is not experiencing the demands of seasonal population fluctuations. Ahoskie has witnessed a slow population growth pattern which is projected by the citizens to continue.

The town is enforcing the codes and ordinances necessary to implement the Land Development Plan. The codes and ordinances require minimum standards of design, lot size, facilities, etc. The Ahoskie Zoning Ordinance assures minimum standards of lot size and land use compatibility. The town has been actively involved with public housing construction in an effort to eliminate dilapidated, blighted residential neighborhoods.

A downtown revitalization study is presently being conducted in an effort to reveal methods of improving the downtown shopping area in appearance and customer appeal.

A county water bond referendum was recently approved by the county voters. Much residential growth has occurred on the highways leading into town. Each highway (except SR 1101) leading into Ahoskie will have public water extended to them during first phase construction.

Hertford County has appointed an Industrial Development Commission consisting of persons from all parts of the county. The purpose of the Commission

is to seek industrial prospects expressing an interest in the community. The town and county are working closely in this endeavor to improve the economic base of the local governing unit.

Alternate Policies

The goals and policies adopted by the town citizens were formed as a result of various methods used to measure citizen views.

A set of alternative goals may be established for various public service categories based upon the results of the citizen survey/questionnaire that was distributed throughout the town. They are as follows:

(a) Law Enforcement: Drugs were perceived to be a moderate to severe problem and more money should be spent to control illegal drugs. The majority of the questionnaire indicated that there should be more public money spent for crime prevention and control of organized crime.

(b) Environmental Considerations: The majority of respondents believe that new industry locating in the county and town should file an environmental impact statement. Most believe that economic development is not more important than environmental protection and that some industries are not worth the problems they bring with them. Most questionnaires indicated that they would not choose more jobs over clean air and water. 70% would be willing to pay a higher price for products if industry would not pollute. 80% believe that pollution from agriculture should be regulated.

(c) Land Use Planning: Most answering the questionnaire feel that mobile homes should have some controls to adhere to. They believe that a person should not be allowed to do anything he wants to on his land regardless of how it affects his neighbors. 66% feel that a danger exists when development occurs at a slow pace. 94% believe that the town should plan for development in order to leave something for future generations.

(d) Educational Facilities: Elementary and high schools are adequate in the opinion of most people answering the questionnaire as well as vocational education, kindergartens and adult education programs; however, more public funds are needed for educational programs.

(e) Community Facilities: Most community facilities are believed to be adequate; however, most respondents would like to see more public funds spent on community facilities in an effort to enhance the quality and quantity of these services.

(f) Recreation: The adequacy of recreation facilities in town is felt to be moderate to severe and that more funds should be spent to develop public recreation facilities and programs. Most responded that the availability of recreational facilities in a town would influence their decision to live there.

(g) Industrial Development and Employment: The adequacy of employment opportunities for town residents in the area was considered to be a moderate to severe problem. More money should be spent for the development of new employment opportunities and to help find jobs. 78% believe that there is not enough economic development in the area and more industry brought into the area would improve the quality of life; however, economic development should not be considered more important than environmental protection.

(h) Medical Facilities: The availability of adequate medical facilities is a slight to moderate problem; more funds should be spent for health and medical care; the quality of medical facilities is a strong determinant of whether a person chooses to locate in a community.

(i) Social Services: Assistance to the poor and elderly is considered to be adequate.

Land Use Policy Statement

A policy statement, to be used as a guide for future land use decisions, was adopted as a result of this in-depth study of past, present, and projected land use. It calls for the continuing enforcement of the town's Zoning Ordinance, Subdivision Regulations, and Building Codes within each of the five classifications of land. Emphasis will be placed on compatible land use practices within each classification.

Reference should be made to the Land Classification Map as the following goals are read.

The Developed classification designates all land that has access to both public water and sewer and 2,000 people per square mile. In areas of Ahoskie so

designated, all of the ordinances and codes will continue to be enforced. All zoning districts listed in the Ahoskie Zoning Ordinance will be permitted to develop.

The Transition classification designates all land that has 2,000 residents per square mile and no public water and sewer, or land that has public water and sewer but does not have 2,000 people per square mile. The zoning districts which will be allowed to develop in this classification are residences on 20,000 square foot lots, residences on 15,000 square foot lots only where connections are made to a public water system approved by the North Carolina Division of Health Services, residential structures on 10,000 square foot lots where connections are made to a public water and sewer system approved by the North Carolina Division of Health Services, residences on 6,000 square foot lots where connections are made to a public water and sewer system approved by the North Carolina Division of Health Services, residences and mobile homes on 6,000 square foot lots where connections are made to a public water and sewer system approved by the North Carolina Division of Health Services, office and institutional areas, shopping centers, highway commercial businesses, light industrial uses, and heavy industrial uses.

The Community classification designates all lands that have minimum public services and includes clusters of one or more land uses. The zoning districts which will be permitted to develop in this classification include all districts permitted in the Transition classification except residences on 6,000 square foot lots, and residences and mobile homes on 6,000 square foot lots.

The Rural classification includes all land not included in the Developed, Transition, Community and Conservation classes. The zoning districts that will be allowed to develop in this land classification are the same as those permitted in the Community classification.

The citizens of Ahoskie did not designate any lands as Conservation.

Public Participation

The citizen planning team made various efforts to acquire citizen input into the final plan. The local newspapers have been an essential element in publishing notices of meetings and educational materials. During the process, the radio has been very helpful about annoucing meetings and encouraging participation. CAMA presentations were given to various civic clubs in town. Questionnaires and posters were widely distributed.

The Town Council delegated the responsibility for developing the plan and acquiring citizen input to the Planning Board. Questionnaires were distributed in an effort to reach the 1,602 households in the Town. Planning Board meetings were open for anyone who wished to voice their views.

The planning process in Ahoskie has been continuous since the mid 1960's. Accomplishments that have been achieved during this time include an adopted local land use and land development plan, public improvements program, low income housing development, population and economy analysis, enforcement of a zoning ordinance, subdivision regulations, and the state building codes. Throughout this process numerous public meetings and hearings have been held and attended by local citizens. Practically every segment and cross section of the Ahoskie population has been active or aware of the planning process throughout this time frame. The Ahoskie population

has been continuously exposed to the planning process. Turnout at the Planning Board's public meetings regarding CAMA has been relatively light despite the Board's substantial efforts to publicize and encourage participation. The light turnout may be attributed to various factors identified by Mr. David Stick at a county wide public meeting on June 4, 1975, as the following:

(1) Land development pressures on Hertford County and Ahoskie are not as intense and varied as the immediate coastal area. This is due to the town's distance inland from the Coast. As a result, Ahoskie citizens tend not to identify with Coastal problems as these are defined in the remainder of the Coastal Plain.

(2) Ahoskie has been actively planning since the mid 1960's. They have adopted and are enforcing necessary land use tools. As a result, the planning process is nothing "new", and many may believe their initial input to be sufficient.

All segments of the ethnic and social strata have been represented due to the random distribution of the questionnaires. Every effort has been made to reach each ethnic and social strata throughout the planning process by newspapers, radio, posters, questionnaires, civic club presentations, and word-of-mouth.

Non-voters were given the opportunity to participate by methods previously outlined. No special efforts were made to obtain participation by non-resident property owners.

The questionnaire results and past meetings held during the planning process have been incorporated by the Planning Board into the plan and policy statement.

ESTIMATED DEMAND

Population and Economy

The population of the Town of Ahoskie is projected by the citizens to continue a steady increase of approximately 15 percent each decade until the year 2000.

The productive, child-bearing age group of 20-44 for both the white and non-white population of Ahoskie is expected to continue to decline until employment opportunities become more numerous and diversified. The dependent age group 65-75+ is expected to increase.

The majority of the labor supply consists of wholesale/retail and manufacturing employees. Until a more diversified number of employing firms locate in the Ahoskie area, this trend is expected to continue.

Future Land Needs

There were a number of principles employed by the Ahoskie citizen planners to determine land classification in the Ahoskie planning area .

The estimated population increase, existing development concentration, and existing and anticipated extension of services are the three primary guiding principles.

The area of land designated on the Ahoskie Land Classification Map as developed was based upon existing population, services, and density of development. The Transition classification was designated in areas where growth has already occurred or where facilities have already been constructed in anticipation of growth. The Community designation applies to areas where a minimum amount of services are located or expected to be developed to

service a cluster of residents. Rural areas are left, where the extension of services is anticipated to be minimal.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES NEEDS

Transportation Facilities

The most important transportation facility for Ahoskie is the bypass corridor planned by the Department of Transportation. When completed, it will serve as a vital link between the N. C. 11 southern bypass of Lewiston and Aulander and the Winton bypass to the north.

The construction of the bypass will lessen the traffic congestion in the city limits of Ahoskie. Highways 13 and 11 carry a large volume of thoroughfare traffic through the urban area of Ahoskie, presenting a safety hazard to all who travel these two highways. The two highways intersect in front of the Roanoke-Chowan Hospital, creating a hazard to emergency vehicles and their patients.

The contribution of the project to the long-term productivity of the area will be major in comparison to the limited short-term adverse effects of the project.

Water Facilities

The Town of Ahoskie should continue to use area groundwater for domestic and industrial water usage. The increase in production facilities, using wells as a source, should be designed to produce the Maximum Day Demand in a 12-hour period.

Elevated storage should be provided to meet the National Association of Fire Underwriters recommendations. With a projected population of 7760 persons for the year 2000, the requirement for Ahoskie is 1,800,000 gallons. The present recommended storage requirement is 1,215,000 gallons for a population of 5,105. A deficit of 405,000 gallons then exists as present storage amounts to 810,000 gallons. Immediate construction of a new 500,000 gallon storage tank and a second 500,000 gallon tank scheduled for 1985-90 would fill storage requirements.

According to Region Q's study titled Water Resources Management, Ahoskie should maintain their current system.

Sewer Facilities

The North Carolina Division of Environmental Management has requested that the facility be modified, disinfection processes be added, and interceptor sewers be constructed or improved.

Recommendations of the Water Resource Management Plan state:

The Town of Ahoskie and an area including the Town of Aulander have been designated as a "Section 201" Facilities Planning Area. It is recommended that the Facilities Plan be initiated as soon as possible and the recommendations of that plan be implemented. The Town of Ahoskie should continue to expand its collection system to adjacent high density areas.

PLAN DESCRIPTION

Land Classification

The purpose of the Land Classification System has been previously described in this report on page 67-69. The definitions of the five classes of land also apply. Their application to Ahoskie is illustrated on the Ahoskie Land Classification Map.

Population and Density Allocation

Future population and density allocation will be encouraged to develop where lands are designated Transition. This policy will enable the town to guide urban expansion to areas adjacent to the existing high density developed portions of Ahoskie. It will enable the town to economically extend services from existing facilities and lessen the occurance of service extension past vacant land.

PROPOSED AREAS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

The following is a description of a Proposed Area of Environmental Concern to be considered as a permanent area at a later date by the Coastal Resources Commission.

Public Trust Waters

(a) Description: All waters of the Atlantic Ocean and the lands thereunder; and all navigable bodies of water except privately owned lakes to which the public has no right of access; all waters in artifically created bodies of water in which exists significant public fishing resources or other public resources which are accessible to the public by navigation from bodies of water in which the public has rights of navigation; all waters in artificially created bodies of water in which the

public has rights of navigation; all waters in artificially created bodies of water in which the public has acquired rights by prescription, custom, usage, dedication or any other means.

(b) Significance: The public has rights in these waters including navigation and recreation. In addition, these waters support valuable commercial and sports fisheries, have aesthetic value, and are important potential resources for economic development.

(c) Appropriate Uses: Any land use which interferes with the public right of navigation, or other public trust rights, which the public may be found to have in these waters, shall not be allowed. The development of navigational channels, drainage ditches, the use of bulkheads to prevent erosion, and the building of piers or wharfs are examples of land uses appropriate within public trust waters provided that such land uses will not be detrimental to the biological and physical functions and public trust rights. Projects which would directly or indirectly block or impair existing navigation channels, increase shoreline erosion, deposit spoils below high tide, cause adverse water circulation patterns, violate water quality standards, or cause degradation of shellfish waters are generally considered incompatible with the management of public trust waters.

(d) Applicability to Ahoskie: Public trust waters in Ahoskie include Ahoskie Creek.

CITY/COUNTY RELATIONSHIP

The same statement from this plan on page 78 also applies to Ahoskie.

TOWN OF MURFREESBORO

TOWN OF MURFREESBORO

Historical Development and Population Projection

Murfreesboro, named for William Murfree, was incorporated in 1787 after Murfree donated 97 acres on which to build the town.

Murfree had a boat landing on the Meherrin River from which tobacco, naval stores, corn, pork and lumber were shipped on the Meherrin and Chowan rivers, Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic Ocean.

In the early 19th century Murfreesboro was a resort and college town, the home of Chowan College, which had been started in 1848. Murfreesboro is in an agriculture and lumbering area of Hertford County. As a direct result of the availability of lumber, one of the world's largest basket manufacturing industries exists there.

In 1870, 23 families owning 20 slaves were in Murfreesboro. Data from 1900 through 1970 indicates a 30 percent growth rate for each decennial census period. Population decreased from 1910 to 1920. Population projections to the year 2000 are presented in the following table:

POPULATION PROJECTION, MURFREESBORO
NORTH CAROLINA

1970	1980	1990	2000
3,508	4,150	4,950	5,750

Existing Land Use

The dominant existing land use for Murfreesboro is residential. There are no large concentrations of commercial product establishments in the town with the exception of the central business district. The greatest amount of land

area with commercial product establishments located on them are thus located outside of the downtown area; these businesses are especially prevalent along Main Street or U. S. Highways 158 and 258.

There are currently six manufacturers located in the Murfreesboro area employing approximately 483 employees. They include Georgia-Pacific which manufactures baskets; Fram, Inc. manufacturing filters; Rolic of N. C. manufacturing children's garments; Hill Enterprises,building contractors; Reville Agri-Prods. processing feed and seed; and Revelle Builders producing butler buildings.

The municipal complex, Chowan College, and a public school comprise the total governmental-institutional land use. Cultural, entertainment, and recreation lands are comprised of two city parks, public library, college arts (concert series), and six Protestant churches.

Within the town limits of Murfreesboro, there is a slight flood prone area located along the Meherrin River in the northeastern planning area. This area and the remaining uses of land discussed above are delineated on the Existing Land Use Map.

Current Plans, Policies, and Regulations

The Town of Murfreesboro is currently enforcing the N. C. State Building Code, subdivision regulations, and a zoning ordinance. It is the intent of the town to continue enforcing land use controls.

Constraints

Murfreesboro appears to be situated on the eastward slope of a ridge adjacent to the Meherrin River. The portion of town west of Union Street is located on the top of this ridge which appears to be fairly flat. The eastern portion of town slopes downward to approximately the fifty foot contour

where the land suddenly drops into a deep depression occupied by a small tributary of the river. This eastern portion also slopes downward from its center to the north and to the south.

The unusual topography of Murfreesboro provides both advantages and disadvantages to urban development. The advantages may be summed up by the fact that all of the town's storm water may be drained very easily. There is an extensive amount of land to the west which is high and considered excellent for future urban expansion.

The disadvantages are located in the eastern section of town. The entire eastern portion is surrounded by a deep gully and the Meherrin River. This gully acts as a barrier to urban development because of the difficulties involved in serving the area with a sanitary sewer system.

Murfreesboro has six types of soils located in its planning area. Generally these soils will have little effect upon the future development of residential areas which need to utilize septic tanks.

The soil suitability for the use of septic tanks is one of the first considerations in the location of new residential areas. If the soils are not capable of draining themselves and disposing of the septic tank effluent, then the area will require the extensive installation of a sewerage system and possibly a water system. This means that all subdivisions located on land requiring sewer lines must be located adjacent to existing subdivisions so that they may tap onto existing town sewer lines.

If the land is capable of disposing of the septic tank effluents, then the varying degree of capability must be determined in order to regulate the individual lot sizes. In cases where drainage and soil conditions are excellent for the use of septic tanks, then the residential lots created in the

subdivision may be minimum sizes without endangering the health of the citizens. When soil conditions are not excellent then the lot sizes must vary in accordance with the soil type to prevent the saturation of the soil with material from the septic tank effluent.

Murfreesboro's soils range from very poor to excellent in their ability to accept the use of septic tanks. All of the Norfolk soils are considered good to fairly good and in some cases excellent. The Portsmouth soils are fair to poor while the Coxville and Swamp soils are not suitable at all. Fortunately these poor soils are limited to small areas and do not appear to be impeding urban development. It must be remembered, however, that even those soils indicated as acceptable, may not be in certain areas because of problems with natural surface drainage and over saturation by existing urban development. The soils map for Murfreesboro delineates where each soil type is located.

Estuarine waters flow adjacent to the town limits in the northeastern section of town. As described earlier, there is a slight flood prone area that briefly reaches inside the town's corporate boundaries.

Murfreesboro also has a historic district that is listed in the Natural Register of Historic places pursuant to the Natural Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

EXISTING AND PROPOSED COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water Facilities

Existing Facilities: Murfreesboro's water facilities consist of two wells, an elevated storage tank and 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10-inch water mains.

Well No. 1 at the junction of Main Street and Sycamore Street, near the elevated storage tank, yields 1,000 GPM. Well No. 2 is located ± 1,600 feet southwest of Holly Hill Road and it yields 1,000 GPM.

The 75,000 gallon elevated storage tank is located a few feet west of Well No. 1, off Main and Sycamore Streets. Of the approximately 14 miles of water mains, 6-inch mains dominate totaling about 46 percent or ± 34,500 linear feet. Two inch mains comprise 1680 linear feet of the system, while 8-inch mains comprise 10,000 linear feet of the 14 miles of water mains.

Water Demands: There is no major industrial water user in Murfreesboro. Chowan College uses water from the Town's system at an unmetered connection. At 125 GPD, the combined usage is estimated at 470,000 gpd; this should increase to 720,000 gpd-Average Day Demand by the year 2000. The Maximum Day is projected at twice the Average Day Demand or 940,000 gpd in 1975, and increasing to 1,440,000 gpd by 2000.

Storage requirements recommended by the National Association of Fire Underwriters to provide fire flows is 960,000 gallons for 1975 and 1,500,000 by 2000.

Method for Providing Demand: All water demands for the Town of Murfreesboro can be met without difficulty from the ground water resources of the area. Wells should be designed and pumped to meet the Maximum Day Demand over a pumping period of 12-hours per day. Pumping capacity for the 1975 usage is 700 GPM, increasing to 1,000 GPM by 2000.

System Storage of 1,000,000 gallons as recommended by the National Association of Fire Underwriters is presently not being met with an existing deficit in elevated storage of 900,000 gallons. This storage, required for the municipal system, must be provided by the Town of Murfreesboro.

Areas outside the Municipal System are eligible for consideration for financing by Hertford County. Engineering plans and reports will be required to show project feasibility.

The areas west of Murfreesboro appear feasible for water facilities. Water could be supplied from the Murfreesboro System under negotiated contract with the County, a separate well-supplied system, or as part of the Municipal System by either annexation or contract.

Due to public health considerations, the area needs a public water system.

The area southwest of Murfreesboro should also be provided a public water system for public health reasons. This could be accomplished through a well supplies system, or by negotiated agreement with the Murfreesboro System.

According to the Regional Water Resource Study by Region Q, Murfreesboro should maintain their current system, expanding when possible.

Sewer Services

The Town of Murfreesboro is presently operating a lagoon treatment system that was constructed in 1963. The maximum capacity of the treatment plant per day is 500,000 GPD. The peak flow to the plant has been measured at 450,000 GPD for a peak operating capacity of approximately 95%. As the town develops industrially, it may be desirable to add aeration by some means in order to increase the capacity and flexibility of the system.

According to the Water Resources Management publication, the following recommendation is made regarding the town's sewer treatment system:

> The NC/DEM has requested that the Murfreesboro wastewater treatment facility be enlarged and that additional treatment processes be added to increase treatment efficiency. The existing facilities are presently operating under a temporary permit.

LAND CLASSIFICATION

Land Classification

The North Carolina Land Classification System contains five classes of land that have been described previously in this report. These five classes provide a framework to be used by the town to identify the general use of all lands. Such a system presents an opportunity for the local government to provide for its needs as well as to consider those of the whole state. Also, they can make a statement of policy on where and to what density they want growth to occur, and where they want to conserve the town's natural resources by guiding growth.

The definitions of the five classes of land have been previously discussed in this report. Their applicability to Murfreesboro may be noted on the Hertford County Land Classification Map.

PROPOSED AREAS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

Murfreesboro has three potential Areas of Environmental Concern to be considered by the Coastal Resources Commission.

The first area is historic places, including the John Wheeler House and the Rea Store.

The second potential AEC is estuarine waters. This proposed area includes the Meherrin River which enters and exits in the northeastern planning area of Murfreesboro.

The third potential Area of Environmental Concern is public trust waters. This area includes the Meherrin River which enters and exits in the northeastern planning area of Murfreesboro.

TOWN OF WINTON

TOWN OF WINTON

Existing Land Use and Land Development Potential

The existing land use for Winton is more varied than the rural towns of Cofield, Como, and Harrellsville. The residential area of the town is clustered around the commercial core and is serviced by a more sophisticated municipal street network than is characteristic of the other, more rural incorporated areas. There are also individual, single lot commercial areas located throughout the town, located primarily on the radial highways leading into the central area of town. In addition, the county's governmental office complex is located in the northwestern section of town.(See "Hertford County Land Use Map").

Winton has been designated us a Transitional area. While the town presently does not have a density of 2,000 people per square mile, it does have the capability to extend the services that are necessary to meet the demands of such a high density. (See "Hertford County Land Classification Map").

Water Services

Existing Facilities: Winton's water facilities include two wells, a storage tank and 3/4", 1 1/4 ", 2" and 6 inch mains. Well No. 1, at the junction of Faison and Taylor streets yields 500 gpm. The well has some problems since sand is pumped with the water into the distribution system. Well No. 2, located off the northern end of Main Street near the Chowan River, yields 300 gpm. To offset the problems experienced with Well No. 1, a new well will be drilled.

The elevated storage tank is located off North Main Street and has a storage capacity of 30,000 gallons with an 89-foot overflow height.

Water Demands: Presently there are 364 connections inside the corporate limits and 24 outside the town. Water usage is estimated at 100 gpcd in 1975, increasing to 110 gpcd by 2000. Based upon the 1975 population of 935 persons, present Average Day Demand is 93,500 gpd. The Maximum Day Demand is estimated at twice the Average Day Demand or 187,000 gpd. The Average Day Demand is projected to increase to 121,000 gpd and Maximum Day to 242,000 gpd by year 2000.

Elevated storage requirements as recommended by the National Association of Fire Underwriters is 240,000 gallons.

Method of Meeting Demands: Groundwater resources in the Winton area are adequate for meeting demands beyond the year 2000. Areas outside the corporate limits are eligible for consideration for water service by Hertford County after demonstration of economic feasibility. No separate system for serving outlying areas is contemplated due to the limited number of potential connections.

Elevated storage of 200,000 gallons is required in Winton to meet Fire Flow requirements to the year 2000.

According to the Mid-East Region Q's study titled Water Resources Management, it is recommended that Winton and Cofield connect water systems; however, the Moore-Gardner water feasibility study does not recommend such action.

Sewer Services

The Town of Winton has a wastewater collection system and treatment plant. The intermediate treatment facility has one trickling filter and a design capacity of 0.060 mgd. The present average daily flow is 0.019 mgd. The existing treatment facility was renovated in 1966, and currently serves approximately 605 people.

The NC/DEM has requested that the degree of treatment be upgraded.

According to the Water Resources Management study, the wastewater from Winton and Cofield should be treated at the existing Winton treatment plant site.

Initial construction in 1975 would include renovation and upgrading of the existing Winton treatment facility to 0.12 mgd, and the construction of an outfall, a pump station, and a force main from Cofield to Winton.

The Town of Winton has been designated as a "Section 201" facilities planning area. It is recommended that the Town of Cofield be included in the planning area to assure the selection of the cost effective plan for the entire area. This facilities plan should be initiated as soon as possible.

TOWN OF HARRELLSVILLE

TOWN OF HARRELLSVILLE

Existing Land Use and Land Development Potential

Harrellsville's existing land use follows the basic pattern outlined for Como and Cofield. It is predominantly rural residential clustered around a commercial core. The residential areas stretch out along the radial highways leading into town while the commercial areas are located at the intersection of these radials. (See "Hertford County Existing Land Use Map.)

The Land Classification Map depicts the potential development of this area as Community. It is anticipated that the Community area will continue to develop in the same manner, i.e., a cluster of residential, commercial and other land uses at a moderate density not requiring extensive public service extension.

Water Services

Existing Facilities: Harrellsville's water facilities include two wells, a 20,000 gallon hydro-pneumatic type storage tank; the water distribution system consists of 2, 4, and 6-inch water mains.

Well No. 1, located off Main Street and River Road, is used as the primary municipal water source. Well No. 2, located at the end of Sunset Street, is used as a standby. Water from both wells is chlorinated on Well Site No. 1 prior to entering the storage tank.

There are approximately +/- 680 linear feet of 2-inch water main, 12,000 linear feet of 4-inch water main and 3,700 feet of 6-inch water main. The 4-inch main dominates at +/- 73 percent of the total system lines.

Water Demands: The water usage for the Town of Harrellsville is estimated at 100 gpd or 16,500 gallons per day in 1975. The Average Day usage is expected to increase to 25,000 gpd by the year 2000.

Fire flow for the town as recommended by the National Association of Fire Underwriters is 240,000 gallons or in nominal tank size, 250,000 gallons elevated.

The Region Q Water Resources Management study recommends that Harrellsville maintain its existing system.

Method for Providing Demand: It is expected that the Town of Harrellsville will continue to provide needed water supply to its service area with groundwater deep wells.

Certain areas outside the municipal system are eligible under the Hertford County Water Plan for county participation in extensions of service to outside areas.

Economic feasibility must be shown by detailed preliminary engineering plans and report if these areas desire service. The most practical service would be from the Harrellsville system under a negotiated contract with the County. Hertford County would distribute the water to rural customers after purchase of water from the Harrellsville System. The number of customers involved could not justify a completely separate system.

SEWER SYSTEM

The Town of Harrellsville had a population of 165 in 1970 and anticipates over 200 by 1990. The location of a major industry only a few miles from town is certain to have a positive effect on the growth and economy of the community and increase the need for a central sewer system.

Town residents presently use either septic tanks or privies for sewage disposal. A Farmers Home Administration grant and loan was acquired by the town in 1970 to finance a municipal water system.

At the time the loan application for a water and sewer system was made, the town was unable to afford both a water and sewer system due to its limited borrowing capacity and monthly charge that would result. The sewage system is intended as a second stage development to begin when the town can economically justify its construction.

The following recommendation is taken from the Water Resources Management study concerning the Harrellsville proposed sewage system:

> Due to Harrellsville's remoteness from other population centers, connection to other wastewater facilities is economically unfeasible. Harrellsville is currently on the 1975 funding priority list for a "Section 201" facilities study. This study will determine the most environmentally and socially acceptable, cost-effective method of treating the town's wastewater. Soils in the Harrellsville area are not conducive to septic tank operation.

TOWN OF COFIELD

TOWN OF COFIELD

Existing Land Use and Land Development Potential

Cofield's existing land use is predominantly rural residential clustered around a sparse commercial core. The residential areas stretch out along the radial highways leading into town while the commercial areas are located at the intersection of these radials. (See "Hertford County Existing Land Use Map".)

The Land Classification Map depicts the potential development of this area as Community. It is anticipated that the Community area will continue to develop in the same manner, i.e., a cluster of residential, commercial and other land uses at a moderate density not requiring extensive public service extension.

Water Services

Existing Facilities: Cofield's water facilities include one well, a hydro-pneumatic tank, and a water distribution system consisting of 2 and 4-inch mains. Cofield's water is from a drilled well yielding 100 GPM. Treatment at the well consists of chlorination and softening.

There is presently approximately +/- 5500 linear feet of 2-inch main and +/- 11,250 linear feet of 4-inch main with an additional +/- 3200 linear feet of 4-inch main proposed for construction.

Water Demands: The population of Cofield, with per capita water demands of 100 gpd, requires approximately 50,000 gallons of water per day. Water usage is almost all domestic.

It is expected that per capita usage will increase slightly to 105 gpd by year 2000. The Average Day Demand should reach 90,000 gpd. The Maximum Day Demand, at twice Average Day Demand will be 180,000 gpd.

Method of Meeting Water Demands: Wells within the Cofield area will provide system demands without difficulty. Wells should be designed to produce the Maximum Day Demand over a pumping period of 12 hours, i.e., each well of a two well system would be designed to pump at +/- 350 GPM to meet these Maximum Day Demand.

System storage for meeting National Association of Fire Underwriters for year 2000 population is 240,000 gallons, or based upon nominal tank size, a 250,000 gallon elevated tank. This same minimum requirement of 250,000 gallons would be true for the 1975 population.

It is expected that Cofield will continue to provide area water needs to areas within and adjacent to the corporate limits. Those areas outside the corporate limits would be eligible for county participation in financing when financial feasibility is shown as required under the Hertford County Water Plan.

Region Q's study titled Water Resources Management recommends connecting the Cofield-Winton water systems. According to the Moore-Gardner water feasibility study, this connection will not be performed.

Sewer Services

Cofield has no wastewater collection system or treatment plant. The residents depend on various on-site methods of wastewater disposal. When a community obtains a water system, as this one has, there is invariably a general increase in the use of water. This places new demands on existing wastewater disposal systems.

Soil associations in this area are primarily of the Lenoir, Craven, and Bladen type which are not conducive to the operation of septic tanks and absorption fields.

The Water Resources Management publication by the Mid-East Region Q Commission recommends the following action be taken in the future:

The wastewater from Winton and Cofield should be treated at the existing Winton treatment plant site.

Initial construction in 1975 would include renovation and upgrading of the existing Winton treatment facility to 0.12 mgd, and the construction of an outfall, a pump station, and a force main from Cofield to Winton.

The Town of Winton has been designated as a "Section 201" facilities planning area. It is recommended that the Town of Cofield be included in the planning area to assure the selection of the cost effective plan for the entire area. This facilities plan should be initiated as soon as possible.

TOWN OF COMO

TOWN OF COMO

Existing Land Use and Land Development Potential

Como's existing land use is predominantly rural residential clustered around a sparse commercial core. The residential areas stretch out along the radial highways leading into town while the commercial areas are located at the intersection of these radials. (See "Hertford County Existing Land Use Map").

The Land Classification Map depicts the potential development of this area as Community. It is anticipated that the Community area will continue to develop in the same manner, i.e., a cluster of residentail, commercial and other land uses at a moderate density not requiring extensive public service extension.

Water Services

Existing Facilities: The Town of Como does not have a water system, and depends on groundwater sources provided by each user from private wells (drilled, dug and drive point).

Water Demands: Water demands for the Town of Como are estimated at approximately 20,000 gpd Average Day Demand in 1975, increasing to 27,000 gpd by the year 2000. Maximum Day Demand is projected at twice the Average Day Demand or 40,000 gpd in 1975 increasing to 54,000 gpd by 2000.

Method for Providing Demand: The Town could combine its needs with the adjacent area to the north at Mill Neck and to NCSR #1320. The project would be eligible under the Hertford County Water Plan should the area desire a water

system and economic feasibility be shown by preliminary engineering plans and report.

According to the regional water resources study prepared for Region Q, the Town of Como should construct its own two well, pressure tank system.

Sewer Services

The citizens of Como presently rely on individual on-site methods for the disposal of wastewater. Soils in the vicinity of Como are comprised of the Norfolk, Goldsboro, and Lynchburg Associations, and are not conducive to the use of septic tank filter fields.

The following recommendation is made by the Water Resources Management study written for the Mid-East Regional Planning Commission:

> As can be seen in the cost summary, the most economical plan for wastewater treatment in the Murfreesboro-Como area is two individual treatment facilities. However, prior to any wastewater facility construction it is necessary that a "Section 201 Facilities Plan" be completed. It is recommended that the facilities plan be initiated for this area as soon as possible. The planning area boundary should include both Murfreesboro, Como and the Community of Bryantsville between the two towns.

SUMMARY

A summary of reference material used as sources of data for the Land Use Plan is listed as follows:

1. Coastal Area Management, A New Look on the Horizon, N. C. Agricultural Extension Service and N. C. Department of Natural and Economic Resources.

2. N. C. Commuting Patterns, 1960-1970, Employment Security Commission, Job Research Center, March, 1974.

3. Tar Heel Economist, November, 1972.

4. N. C. Department of Agriculture.

5. Change: Agriculture and Economic Trends in North Carolina, preliminary statistics.

6. Impact '76, Hertford County, North Carolina

7. N. C. Department of Natural and Economic Resources, Recreation Division, General Inventory Summary, March, 1974.

8. State Guidelines for Local Planning in the Coastal Area Under the Coastal Area Management Act, Coastal Resources Commission.

9. Geology and Ground Water Resources in the Greenville, North Carolina Area, Philip M. Brown, Geologist, Geological Survey, U. S. Department of Interior, 1959.

10. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation District, Raleigh, North Carolina.

11. Wildlife and Land Use Planning With Particular Reference to Coastal Counties , North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, 1975.

12. A New Geography of North Carolina, Bill Sharpe, 1966.

13. Vital Statistics, 1969, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, North Carolina State Board of Health.

14. County Population Trends, North Carolina 1790-1960, Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina and Statistical Services Center, Budget Division-Department of Administration, State of North Carolina, 1969.

15. North Carolina State Government Statistical Abstract, Statistical Services Section, Office of State Budget, Department of Administration, 1973.

16. 1970 Census of Population, North Carolina, U. S. Department of Commerce, 1972.

17. North Carolina Labor Force Estimates, Employment Security Commission, Raleigh, N. C., 1975.

18. County Commissioners Farm Census Summary, N. C. and U. S. Department of Agriculture, Crop Reporting Service, Raleigh, North Carolina.

19. Water Feasibility Study for County of Hertford, North Carolina, Moore, Gardner & Associates, Inc., 1975.

20. Natural Resources for Today and Tomorrow, Mid-East Commission, 1975.

21. Water Resources Management, Wm. F. Freeman Associates 1975.

22. Hertford County, North Carolina, Hertford County Economic Development Commission, 1968.

23. Hertford County, North Carolina, An Industrial Survey, Virginia Electric Power Company, 1971.

24. Region Q Multi-County Statistical Data, Mid-East Commission, 1972.

25. A Guide for Land Use and Development In the Mid-East Region, Mid-East Commission, 1974.

26. Hertford County Comprehensive Water and Sewer Study, Rivers and Associates, Inc., 1969.

APPENDICIES

Characteristics of Persons Filling Out Questionnaires:

1.	White	37.5%
	Non-White	62.5%
2.	Ages 17-25	3.3%
	26-40	55.0%
	41-55	32.1%
	56+	6.9%
3.	Live on farm	
	Yes	17.5%
	No	82.5%
4.	Male	61.2%
	Female	38.8%
5.	Number in family living at home	
	1-2	3.7%
	3-5	61.0%
	6-8	25.3%
	9 or more	10.0%
6.	Residence	
	Ahoskie	24.1%
	Within one mile of Ahoskie	10.1%
	Murfreesboro	13.1%
	One mile of Murfreesboro	5.3%
	Harrellsville	5.7%
	Winton	5.5%
	Como	4.1%
	St. Johns Twp.	10.9%
	Maneysneck Twp.	1.9%
	Murfreesboro Twp.	5.2%
	Winton Twp.	3.6%
	Ahoskie Twp.	7.8%
	Harrellsville Twp.	2.5%
7.	Education	
	Grade 8 or less	27.6%
	High school, incomplete	21.2%
	High school, complete	24.5%
	Technical school	9.2%
	College, incomplete	6.8%
	College, complete	10.7%

8. Income

Under $2,000	16.1%
2,000 - 3,999	14.8%
4,000 - 5,999	14.7%
6,000 - 7,999	11.6%
8,000 - 9,999	9.7%
10,000 -15,000	18.1%
Over 15,000	15.0%

CATEGORIES

A.) LAW ENFORCEMENT

1. Is police protection adequate?

No problem	40.4%
Slight problem	33.3%
Moderate problem	18.6%
Severe problem	7.8%

2. Are drugs a problem?

No problem	16.1%
Slight problem	25.6%
Moderate problem	26.3%
Severe problem	32.1%

3. How much money should be spent for crime prevention and control?

Spend no funds	5.6%
Spend less funds	5.0%
Spend same funds	29.9%
Spend more funds	59.5%

4. How much money should be spent to control illegal drugs?

Spend no funds	6.0%
Spend less funds	5.9%
Spend same funds	18.6%
Spend more funds	69.5%

5. How much money should be spent to control organized crime?

Spend no funds	6.2%
Spend less funds	4.9%
Spend same funds	34.7%
Spend more funds	54.2%

B.) ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

1. Is water pollution a problem?

No problem	41.0%
Small problem	32.3%
Moderate problem	15.9%
Severe problem	10.8%

2. Is water and sewer service a problem?

No problem	60.7%
Small problem	15.9%
Moderate problem	8.7%
Severe problem	14.7%

3. How much money should be spent to prevent water pollution?

Spend no funds	7.1%
Spend less funds	7.2%
Spend same funds	45.5%
Spend more funds	40.3%

4. Industries and large developments should be required to file environmental impact statements.

Agree	84.3%
Disagree	15.7%

5. A person should be able to use his land in any way he wishes despite how it affects his neighbors.

Agree	24.8%
Disagree	75.2%

6. Economic development should be considered over environmental considerations.

Agree	23.5%
Disagree	76.5%

7. Providing jobs should be considered over clean air and water.

Agree	35.4%
Disagree	64.6%

8. Would pay high cost if no pollution.

Agree	64.0%
Disagree	36.0%

9. How would you rate the quality of water and air as a determining factor to locate in an area or not?

Not important	3.6%
Slight importance	5.0%
Moderate importance	24.7%
Great importance	66.7%

C.) LAND USE PLANNING

1. Is long-range planning a problem?

No problem	38.7%
Slight problem	28.9%
Moderate problem	19.1%
Severe problem	13.3%

2. How much money should be spent on restrictive zoning?

Spend no funds	10.9%
Spend less funds	14.5%
Spend same funds	52.2%
Spend more funds	22.4%

3. How much should be spent on preserving wildlife areas?

Spend no funds	8.5%
Spend less funds	10.5%
Spend same funds	50.1%
Spend more funds	30.9%

4. There should be controls on mobile homes and mobile home development.

Agree	65.0%
Disagree	35.0%

5. There is danger in rapid development.

Agree	67.0%
Disagree	33.0%

6. There should be controlled, slow growth.

Agree	50.2%
Disagree	49.8%

7. The county should maintain its present population.

Agree	41.9%
Disagree	58.1%

8. The county should plan future development.

Agree	91.3%
Disagree	8.7%

9. How important are shopping centers when moving to an area?

Not important	5.4%
Slight importance	12.6%
Moderate importance	44.1%
Great importance	37.8%

10. How important is the size of the population in determining whether to move to an area?

Not important	8.6%
Slight importance	17.0%
Moderate importance	49.8%
Great importance	24.6%

11. What size community do you prefer to live in or near?

Country	38.1%
Town under 10,000	39.1%
City 10,000-50,000	10.9%
50,000-200,000	6.6%
Over 200,000	5.3%

12. Where would you prefer your home to be located?

Near downtown	8.3%
In city limits	27.4%
Within 15 minutes of town	54.4%
Over 15 minutes away	8.9%
Over 30 minutes away	1.0%

D.) EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

1. Are schools adequate?

No problem	51.7%
Slight problem	20.2%
Moderate problem	18.0%
Severe problem	10.1%

2. Are more vocational education programs needed?

No problem	55.9%
Small problem	25.2%
Moderate problem	13.6%
Severe problem	5.3%

3. Are libraries adequate?

No problem	66.5%
Small problem	17.9%
Moderate problem	11.8%
Severe problem	3.8%

4. Are kindergarten programs adequate?

No problem	64.4%
Small problem	18.1%
Moderate problem	13.0%
Severe problem	4.5%

5. Are adult education programs adequate?

No problem	54.7%
Small problem	24.2%
Moderate problem	14.2%
Severe problem	7.0%

6. Are child care centers adequate?

No problem	42.3%
Small problem	25.8%
Moderate problem	19.4%
Severe problem	12.5%

7. How much money should be spent on public kindergartens?

Spend no funds	8.0%
Spend less funds	6.1%
Spend same funds	43.3%
Spend more funds	42.6%

8. How much should be spent on public education?

Spend no funds	5.2%
Spend less funds	3.7%
Spend same funds	34.0%
Spend more funds	57.1%

9. How much should be spent on community colleges and technical institutes?

Spend no funds	4.1%
Spend less funds	3.0%
Spend same funds	27.0%
Spend more funds	65.9%

10. How much should be spent for special education for retarded and handicapped?

Spend no funds	3.6%
Spend less funds	2.9%
Spend same funds	21.4%
Spend more funds	72.1%

11. How much money should be spent for job training for adults?

Spend no funds	4.8%
Spend less funds	4.6%
Spend same funds	31.0%
Spend more funds	59.6%

12. To what extent would the quality of schools determine whether you moved to an area?

No importance	3.9%
Slight importance	4.8%
Moderate importance	19.0%
Great importance	72.3%

E.) COMMUNITY FACILITIES

1. Is fire protection adequate?

No problem	49.6%
Small problem	26.0%
Moderate problem	17.7%
Severe problem	6.7%

2. Are water and sewer services a problem?

No problem	60.7%
Small problem	15.8%
Moderate problem	8.7%
Severe problem	14.7%

3. Are garbage collection and disposal a problem?

No problem	53.9%
Small problem	21.9%
Moderate problem	10.4%
Severe problem	13.7%

4. Is the transportation system a problem?

No problem	36.5%
Small problem	23.8%
Moderate problem	19.3%
Severe problem	20.4%

5. How much money should be spent on solid waste disposal?

Spend no funds	6.7%
Spend less funds	3.9%
Spend same funds	47.6%
Spend more funds	41.8%

6. How much should be spent on an airport facility?

Spend no funds	14.2%
Spend less funds	11.0%
Spend same funds	41.3%
Spend more funds	33.4%

7. How much should be spent on public transportation?

Spend no funds	8.8%
Spend less funds	7.1%
Spend same funds	38.1%
Spend more funds	46.0%

8. How much should be spent to support libraries and museums?

Spend no funds	6.8%
Spend less funds	7.5%
Spend same funds	48.7%
Spend more funds	37.0%

9. How much should be spent for a public water system?

Spend no funds	6.0%
Spend less funds	5.2%
Spend same funds	42.2%
Spend more funds	46.5%

F.) RECREATION

1. Are more tourist facilities needed?

No problem	35.7%
Small problem	27.5%
Moderate problem	20.3%
Severe problem	16.5%

2. Are recreation facilities adequate?

No problem	17.8%
Small problem	24.7%
Moderate problem	24.7%
Severe problem	32.8%

3. How much money should be spent to develop tourist attractions?

Spend no funds	11.1%
Spend less funds	9.9%
Spend same funds	42.7%
Spend more funds	36.3%

4. Should more be spent on new land for public parks?

Spend no funds	8.7%
Spend less funds	8.3%
Spend same funds	32.8%
Spend more funds	50.2%

5. How much should be spent to develop forests and parks for the public?

Spend no funds	7.6%
Spend less funds	8.3%
Spend same funds	34.8%
Spend more funds	49.3%

6. How much should be spent to develop public recreation facilities and programs?

Spend no funds	7.2%
Spend less funds	6.3%
Spend same funds	33.5%
Spend more funds	53.0%

7. In choosing a community in which to live, how important would the availability of recreation facilities be in determining your choice?

No importance	6.7%
Slight importance	17.1%
Moderate importance	38.2%
Great importance	38.1%

G.) INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

1. Are employment opportunities a problem?

No problem	16.5%
Slight problem	25.6%
Moderate problem	23.5%
Severe problem	34.3%

2. Is unemployment a problem?

No problem	14.4%
Small problem	24.6%
Moderate problem	24.6%
Severe problem	36.5%

3. Is industrial development adequate?

No problem	23.8%
Slight problem	25.6%
Moderate problem	28.9%
Severe problem	21.7%

4. How much should be spent on development of new employment?

Spend no funds	4.3%
Spend less funds	4.2%
Spend same funds	23.9%
Spend more funds	67.6%

5. Should more be spent to help fund jobs?

Spend no funds	7.2%
Spend less funds	8.4%
Spend same funds	36.7%
Spend more funds	47.7%

6. Should more be spent to develop agriculture production and market?

Spend no funds	6.6%
Spend less funds	6.3%
Spend same funds	43.6%
Spend more funds	43.5%

7. Should more be spent for industrial development?

Spend no funds	7.2%
Spend less funds	7.5%
Spend same funds	39.4%
Spend more funds	45.9%

8. There is enough economic development in the county.

Agree	18.4%
Disagree	81.6%

9. More industry will improve the quality of life.

Agree	81.7%
Disagree	18.3%

10. Large developments should be required to file an environmental impact statement.

Agree	84.3%
Disagree	15.7%

11. Economic development should be considered over environmental considerations.

Agree	23.5%
Disagree	76.5%

12. Some industry is not worth the problems they bring.

Agree	73.9%
Disagree	26.1%

13. Jobs should be considered over clean air and water.

Agree	35.4%
Disagree	64.6%

14. I would pay higher cost for goods if it meant no pollution.

Agree	64.0%
Disagree	36.0%

15. How much would job opportunities influence whether or not you would move to a community?

Not important	4.0%
Slight importance	11.6%
Moderate importance	19.2%
Great importance	65.2%

H.) COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY AND PRIDE

1. Is government responsiveness adequate?

No problem	35.0%
Slight problem	30.7%
Moderate problem	20.9%
Severe problem	13.3%

2. Is community participation adequate?

No problem	23.4%
Slight problem	29.6%
Moderate problem	25.8%
Severe problem	21.1%

3. Is community pride and spirit adequate?

No problem	30.7%
Slight problem	33.0%
Moderate problem	20.8%
Severe problem	15.5%

4. In choosing a community in which to live, how important would it be for the community to be a good place to raise children?

No importance	4.0%
Slight importance	4.2%
Moderate importance	15.9%
Great importance	75.9%

5. In choosing a community in which to live, how important would friendliness of the community be?

No importance	4.8%
Slight importance	7.6%
Moderate importance	31.0%
Great importance	56.6%

6. In choosing a community in which to live, how important would the opportunity for a voice in community affairs be?

No importance	8.4%
Slight importance	18.6%
Moderate importance	39.3%
Great importance	33.8%

7. In choosing a community in which to live, how important would a variety of clubs and organizations be?

No importance	15.0%
Slight importance	26.0%
Moderate importance	34.8%
Great importance	24.1%

8. If you had the opportunity, how would you feel about moving from Hertford County?

Never leave	16.7%
Reluctant	56.9%
No difference	10.7%
Happier elsewhere	6.0%
Like to leave	9.6%

I.) MEDICAL FACILITIES

1. Are medical facilities and staff adequate?

No problem	21.1%
Slight problem	23.2%
Moderate problem	22.7%
Severe problem	33.0%

2. Should more money be spent for health and medical care?

Spend no funds	2.5%
Spend less funds	3.5%
Spend same funds	20.1%
Spend more funds	74.0%

3. In choosing a community in which to live, how important is the quality of medical facilities in determining your choice?

No importance	2.7%
Slight importance	8.5%
Moderate importance	21.5%
Great importance	67.3%

J.) SOCIAL SERVICES

1. Is assistance to the elderly adequate?

No problem	23.0%
Slight problem	27.9%
Moderate problem	28.7%
Severe problem	20.4%

2. Is youth counseling service adequate?

No problem	23.7%
Slight problem	26.2%
Moderate problem	24.4%
Great problem	25.6%

3. Is assistance to the poor adequate?

No problem	20.5%
Slight problem	26.4%
Moderate problem	25.4%
Severe problem	27.8%

4. How much money should be spent for assistance to the old and poor?

Spend no funds	2.5%
Spend less funds	4.1%
Spend same funds	22.8%
Spend more funds	70.6%

5. How much should be spent for retirement benefits?

Spend no funds	4.5%
Spend less funds	4.0%
Spend same funds	28.8%
Spend more funds	62.8%

K.) CULTURAL FACILITIES

1. Are cultural opportunities adequate?

No problem	38.4%
Slight problem	27.5%
Moderate problem	21.4%
Severe problem	12.8%

2. Should more money be spent for libraries and museums?

Spend no funds	6.8%
Spend less funds	7.5%
Spend same funds	48.7%
Spend more funds	37.0%

3. How much should be spent for the preservation of historic sites?

Spend no funds	11.5%
Spend less funds	12.9%
Spend same funds	42.3%
Spend more funds	33.4%

4. In choosing a community in which to live, how important would the availability of cultural opportunities be?

No importance	9.6%
Slight importance	18.8%
Moderate importance	40.8%
Great importance	30.8%

PROPOSED COUNTY WATER SYSTEM

Proposed Facilities and Cost Estimates:

1. Phase I--Immediate Needs (Schedule of Construction)

1.a	West Murfreesboro (172)*	$ 172,000.00
1.b	Millennium (40)	$ 50,000.00
1.c	North Ahoskie (139)	$ 200,000.00
1.d	Poor Town (124)	$ 210,000.00
1.e	Northeast Ahoskie (234)	$ 410,000.00
1.f	Union Community (new lines plus existing indebtedness) (188)	$ 175,000.00
1.g	Tunis (63)	$ 120,000.00
1.h	Northwest Ahoskie (43)	$ 85,000.00
1.j	Southwest Murfreesboro (97)	$ 195,000.00
1.k	Mapleton (82)	$ 165,000.00
1.l	California (117)	$ 250,000.00
1.m	St. Johns (185)	$ 405,000.00
1.n	Southeast Ahoskie (208)	$ 465,000.00
1.o	East Winton (13)	$ 35,000.00
1.p	Barretts Crossroads (new lines plus transfer of system) (115)	$ 50,000.00
	Total Cost Phase I	$ 2,987,000.00
	FHA & EDA Grant (25%)	$ 746,750.00
	State CWB Grant	$ 746,750.00
	LOCAL SHARE	$ 1,493,500.00
	or	$ 1,500,000.00
	Industrial Development-Water System Ext. Capital Improvements Fund	$ 1,000,000.00
	Total Phase I (all local funds) (Total Potential Users, 1,765)	$ 2,500,000.00

*Actual Potential Users in 1974

2. Phase II--Needs to 1990 and Cost Estimates:

2.a	St. Johns	$ 275,000.00
2.b	Fraziers Crossroads	$ 160,000.00
2.c	Union	$ 300,000.00
2.d	Poor Town	$ 140,000.00
2.e	Southeast Ahoskie	$ 135,000.00
2.f	Northeast Ahoskie	$ 155,000.00
2.g	California	$ 370,000.00
2.h	Oak Villa	$ 95,000.00
2.j	East Winton	$ 110,000.00
2.k	South and Southeast Cofield	$ 235,000.00
2.l	Menola	$ 330,000.00
2.m	Southwest Murfreesboro	$ 30,000.00
2.n	West Murfreesboro	$ 60,000.00
2.o	East Murfreesboro	$ 75,000.00
2.p	Mapleton	$ 30,000.00
2.q	North Murfreesboro	$ 55,000.00
2.r	Barretts Crossroads	$ 50,000.00
2.s	Como	$ 275,000.00
2.t	Harrellsville	$ 450,000.00
2.u	Newsomes Store Lloyds Crossroads	$ 600,000.00
2.v	Cofield	$ 70,000.00
2.w	West Winton	$ 65,000.00
	Total Cost, Phase II	$ 4,065,000.00

3. Phase III--Needs to 2000 and Cost Estimates:

3.a	St. Johns	$ 85,000.00
3.b	Union	$ 120,000.00
3.c	Poor Town	$ 345,000.00
3.d	Southeast Ahoskie	$ 25,000.00
3.e	Northeast Ahoskie	$ 40,000.00
3.f	North Ahoskie	$ 50,000.00
3.g	California	$ 65,000.00
3.h	Oak Villa	$ 90,000.00
3.j	East Winton	$ 160,000.00
3.k	West Winton	$ 230,000.00
3.l	Tunis--Cofield	$ 100,000.00
3.m	Southeast Cofield	$ 180,000.00
3.n	Menola	$ 125,000.00
3.o	Southwest Murfreesboro	$ 35,000.00
3.p	South Murfreesboro	$ 195,000.00
3.q	East Murfreesboro	$ 10,000.00
3.r	Mapleton	$ 35,000.00
3.s	North Murfreesboro	$ 20,000.00
3.t	Barretts Crossroads	$ 85,000.00
3.u	Como	$ 30,000.00
3.v	Harrellsville	$ 185,000.00
3.w	Newsomes Store Lloyds	$ 95,000.00
Total Project Cost, Phase III		$ 2,305,000.00

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